

# POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1939



Edited by  
WALTER H. MALLORY

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## FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Edgar Packard Dean and Mrs. Anne Warner, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the *Political Handbook* will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House  
New York, January 1, 1939

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# ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 10,629 square miles

Population: 1,003,124 (1930 census)

*Ruler*

KING ZOG I

Born in 1895

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

*Cabinet*

Appointed November 9, 1936

*Premier*

KOÇO KOTTA

PARLIAMENT

(Chamber of Deputies)

*President:* PANDELLI J. EVANGHELI

*Election of January 31, 1937*

Number of members . . . . . 58

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. In 1924 Ahmed Zog headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Koço Kotta (Premier and Acting Minister of Public Works), Ekrem Lohovova (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Musa Juska (Minister of the Interior), Faik Shatku (Minister of Justice), Kol Thaçi (Minister of Finance), Abdurahman Dibra (Minister of Public Instruction), Rrok Gera (Minister of National Economy) and Said Toptani (Under-Minister of National Economy).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Drita . . . . .	Semi-official.	Dr. Zoi Xoxa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fletorja Zyrtare (at irregular intervals)	Organ of Government.	Zef Dajçhi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Shitipi (daily, except Monday)	Independent.	Medin Kamberi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Gazeta Shqiptare (daily except Monday)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzeta del Mezzogiorno</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Soc. An Editr. "Mediterranea" ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Bari, Italy)		
Gazeta e Korçes (daily except Monday) (Korcha)	Independent.	Zhan Gorguzi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Java (weekly) . . . . .	Literary.	Aleks Mavraqi ( <i>Proprietor &amp; Ed.</i> )
Vatra e Rinis (weekly) . . . .	Youth Publication.	Vasil Xhachka ( <i>Proprietor</i> )
Demokratia (semi-weekly) . . .	Independent.	Jorgji Meksi ( <i>Proprietor &amp; Ed.</i> )
(Gjinokaster)		
Beta e Re (semi-weekly) . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Sezai Kernal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Valona)		
Diana (monthly) . . . . .	Literary; illustrated.	Medin Kamberi ( <i>Proprietor &amp; Ed.</i> )
Hylli i Drites (monthly) . . . .	Literary.	Gjergj Fishta ( <i>Orig. M. &amp; Ed.</i> )
(Scutari)		
Leka (monthly) . . . . .	Literary.	Dr. Zef Pashko Saracii
(Scutari)		( <i>Proprietor</i> )
Kombi (monthly) . . . . .	Literary.	Ali Kufi ( <i>Proprietor &amp; Ed.</i> )
(Valona)		
Ekonomia Kombetare . . . . .	Commercial, Agricultural and	Ministry of National Economy.
(monthly)	Industrial.	
Jurisprudenca (monthly) . . . .	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice.
Shkolla Kombetare . . . . .	Educational.	Ministry of Public Instruction.

# ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires  
Area: 1,079,965 square miles  
Population: 12,761,611 (1937 estimate)

## President

DR. ROBERTO M. ORTIZ

Elected September 5, 1937. Assumed office February 20, 1938  
for six-year term

## Cabinet

### Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of March, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed  
by thirds every three years).\**

*President:* DR. RAMÓN S. CASTILLO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic . . . . .	17
Antipersonalista . . . . .	6
Radical . . . . .	3
Socialist . . . . .	1
U. C. R. (Tucumán) . . . . .	1
U. C. R. (Bloquista) . . . . .	1
Vacant . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 30

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1938 (four-year term; renewed  
by halves every two years).*

*President:* JUAN G. KÁISER

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic . . . . .	59
Radical . . . . .	63
Radical (Antipersonalista) . . . . .	24
Socialist . . . . .	5
U. C. R. (Tucumán) . . . . .	5
Liberal (Corrientes) . . . . .	1
Vacant . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 158

\* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Presidential elections were held on September 5, 1937, resulting in the election of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former Minister of Finance, who was the nominee of the National Coalition. Ramón S. Castillo, former Minister of Interior, was elected Vice-President. The Radical candidate, Dr. Marcelo T. Alvear received 128 out of a total of 376 votes in the electoral college. The Socialist ticket did not win a single seat.

In the present Lower Chamber the National Democratic, the Radical Antipersonalista and the Liberal deputies — totalling 84 — are considered to comprise the Government Concordancia or Coalition. The Radicals and Socialists — totalling 68 — in general form the opposition. The rest are independent.

## ARGENTINA

**THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

*Leaders:* Drs. Antonio Santamarina, Pedro Groppo, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martínez and Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez.

**RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY:** Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

*Leaders:* Ricardo Caballero and Carlos A. Pita.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

*Leaders:* Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo and Alfredo L. Palacios.

**PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fe.

*Leaders:* Ing. Julio R. Noble and Dr. Luciano Molinas.

**UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY:** Favors constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

*Leaders:* Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Dr. José P. Tamborini, Dr. Carlos M. Noel, Dr. Enrique Mosca and Dr. Amadeo Sabattini.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Avisador Mercantil . . . .	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi ( <i>Founder and Dir.</i> )
		L. Onetti ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# ARGENTINA

5

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Buenos Aires Herald . . . . .	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	C. Rugeroni ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Courrier de la Plata . . . . .	French.	René Papillaud ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Crítica (evening) . . . . .	Independent.	Natalio Botana ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
Cronista Comercial . . . . .	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung . . . . .	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Norberto Lainez ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
Diario Español . . . . .	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Frontera . . . . .	Independent; conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Libertad . . . . .	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Mundo . . . . .	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Nación . . . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Luis Mitre ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Noticias Graficas (evening) . . . . .	Independent.	José Agusti ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Prensa . . . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
Pueblo . . . . .	Roman Catholic organ.	P. A. Podesta ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Razón (evening) . . . . .	Independent; widely read.	A. Magnelli ( <i>Dir.</i> )
República . . . . .	Radical Antipersonalista.	G. Ryan H. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Standard . . . . .	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Rómulo S. Náon, Jr. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Vanguardia . . . . .	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi ( <i>Dir.</i> )
País . . . . . (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	V. F. Nigritto ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Principios . . . . . (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Voz del Interior . . . . . (Cordoba)	Radical.	Dr. Remonda ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Los Andes . . . . . (Mendoza)	Independent.	M. Puentes ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Capital . . . . . (Rosario)	Independent.	Lago Mármol ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Orden . . . . . (Tucumán)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including overseas Territories)

Population: 6,846,398 (1937 estimate)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor-General*

BRIG. GEN., ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE

Assumed office January 22, 1936

*Cabinet*

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)

Appointed November 9, 1934; reconstructed November 29, 1937,  
and November 7, 1938

*Prime Minister*

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

## PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

### UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of October 23, 1937 (six-year term;  
renewed by halves every three years)*

*President:* JOHN BLYTH HAYES  
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party . . . .	20
Labor . . . . .	16
—	—
Total . . . . .	36

### LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

*Election of October 23, 1937 (three-year term re-  
newed by halves every three years.)*

*Speaker:* GEORGE JOHN BELL (United  
Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party . . . .	29
Labor . . . . .	29
United Country Party . . . .	16
—	—
Total . . . . .	74

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party, an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests, was brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Except on tariff matters, it works in co-operation with the United Country Party. Its policy favors "sane government" and is liberal rather than radical. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial arbitration system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It has carried through a



policy of national insurance providing, on a contributory basis, for health, sickness, widowhood, infirmity and old age pensions. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum to permit alteration to constitution to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. In defense as well as foreign policy, it stands for close coöperation with the Imperial Government. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

*Leaders:* J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth), R. G. Casey (Treasurer), R. G. Menzies (Attorney-General and Minister for Industry), Senator G. McLeay (Vice-President of the Executive Council), Brigadier Geoffrey A. Street (Minister for Defense), W. M. Hughes (Minister for External Affairs), A. G. Cameron (Postmaster General), J. A. Perkins (Minister for Trade and Customs) and Senator H. S. Foll (Minister for Repatriation).

**UNITED COUNTRY PARTY:** Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods with a view to lowering of the costs of production in agriculture. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products.

*Leaders:* Sir E. C. G. Page (Minister for Commerce), H. V. C. Thorby (Minister for Civil Aviation and Works) and John McEwen (Minister for the Interior).

**LABOR PARTY (FEDERAL GROUP):** Until 1935, the Labor Party remained divided into two sharply defined and bitterly hostile groups, one supporting the Federal platform of the organization and the other favoring a more radical policy. The latter group, under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) comprised nine members, all representatives of industrial electorates. Under the Federal leadership of Mr. J. A. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry, the group advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism. Following conferences late in 1935, the Lang group submerged its identity and became a Left Wing element in the Federal Labor Party. While in office, Labor emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement, and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it does not favor contributory national insurance, it seeks the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure

government control of public finance, and a foreign policy of "isolationism." The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

*Leaders:* John Curtin (Leader of the Party), F. M. Forde (Deputy Leader of Party, formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), N. J. O. Makin (President of Federal Executive of Party) and J. S. Collings (Leader in Senate).

### PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser . . . . . (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Lloyd Dumas ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
News . . . . . (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	Harold Burston ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) E. Bonney ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Brisbane Courier-Mail . . . . . (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. E. Ladis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegraph . . . . . (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Mercury . . . . . (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) F. Usher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Examiner . . . . . (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative; daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) G. Natusch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Age . . . . . (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) L. V. Biggs ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Argus . . . . . (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. H. Chisholm ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Herald . . . . . (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) R. Simmonds ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sun News Pictorial . . . . . (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) George W. Taylor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Newcastle Morning Herald . . . . . (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	W. E. Lingard ( <i>Mgr.</i> ) C. E. Slingo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily News . . . . . (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. E. Macartney ( <i>Ed.</i> )
West Australian . . . . . (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. P. Smith ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) H. J. Lambert ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Recorder . . . . . (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	W. H. Yelland ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Labor Daily . . . . . (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Industrial Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. T. Fitzgerald ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sun . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. W. Taskin ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sunday Sun . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	F. E. Baume ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sydney Morning Herald . . . . . (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Warwick Fairfax ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) H. A. McClure-Smith ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Consolidated Press, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) D. F. Packer ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) S. H. Deamer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegraph . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Chronicle . . . . . (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and in- terstate circulation.	F. Lloyd Dumas ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) Argus & Australasian, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Australasian . . . . . (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	E. A. Doyle ( <i>Ed.</i> ) David Syme & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. E. Sayers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Leader . . . . . (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely coun- try circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) G. Mulchinock ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Weekly Times . . . . . (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. K. Prior ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) J. E. Webb ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Norman MacCauley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Century . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Official organ of N. S. W. (Lang) Labor Party; radical.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. E. F. McKay ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Smith's Weekly . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. R. Charlton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sydney Mail . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	Australian Workers Union ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. E. Boote ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Worker . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Institute of Interna- tional Affairs ( <i>Pub.</i> ) F. Howard ( <i>Ed.</i> ) A. M. Pooley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin . . . . . (Melbourne) (bi-monthly)	Political and international af- fairs.	David Hampton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Current Problems . . . . . (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	D. A. S. Campbell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Investment Digest . . . . . (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	D. B. Copland and others ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Australian Quarterly . . . . . (Sydney)	Political, economic and cul- tural.	
The Economic Record . . . . . (Semi-annual)	Economic.	

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Australian Associated Press . . . . .	Independent; owned and con- trolled by principal metro- politan dailies of Australia.	Sir Keith Murdoch ( <i>Ch.</i> )
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# BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels  
Area: 11,775 square miles  
Population: 8,299,940 (1935 estimate)

## Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born in 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

## Cabinet

National Union (Catholic, including Christian Democrats,  
Socialist and Liberal Parties)  
Appointed May 15, 1938

## Premier

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK (Socialist)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

*Elections of 1936 (for four years)*

*President:* R. MOYERSON (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist . . . . .	66
Catholic (including Christian Democratic) . . . . .	57
Liberal . . . . .	19
Rexist . . . . .	12
Flemish Nationalist . . . . .	9
Communist . . . . .	4
—	—
Total . . . . .	167

### LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Représentants)

*Election of May 24, 1936 (for four years)*

*President:* CAMILLE HUYSMANS (Socialist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist . . . . .	70
Catholic (including Christian Democratic) . . . . .	64
Liberal . . . . .	23
Rexist . . . . .	20
Flemish Nationalist . . . . .	16
Communist . . . . .	9
—	—
Total . . . . .	202

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers; compulsory schooling to age of 16; retirement and old age pensions at 60. Program is embodied in so-called "Plan De Man."

**Leaders:** C. Huysmans (President of the Chamber of Representatives, formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower

Chamber), Paul-Henri Spaak (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Achille Delattre (Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Piérard (Deputy), Arthur Wauters (Editor of *Peuple*, the Socialist Party organ), J. Merlot (Minister of Interior and Public Health) and Auguste Balthazar (Minister of Public Works and Employment).

**CATHOLIC PARTY:** On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the Party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There is a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French speaking districts and Brussels known as the Social Catholic Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches are represented in a newly constituted body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) have independent local organizations but also belong to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Social Catholic Party. Loyalty to the Church is almost the only cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization has in a measure been successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor who are believing Catholics, are practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approves the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stands for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

**Leaders:** Charles d'Aspremont-Linden (Senator), Henri-Jaspar (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), Paul Heymans (Minister for Middle Classes, Economic Affairs and Agriculture), Joseph Pholien (Minister of Justice), Albert de Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (formerly Minister of Public Works and Agriculture), Gustave Sap (formerly Minister of Finance), C. du Bus de Warnaffe (formerly Minister of Justice), Albert Edouard Janssen (Minister of Finance), and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille Van Overbergh (Senator) and Henri Marck (Minister for Transportation).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to cooperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade and strong national defense.

**Leaders:** Paul-Emile Janson (formerly Premier), Max Leo Gerard (formerly Minister of Finance), O. Dierckx (Minister of Education) and Julius Hoste (formerly Minister of Education).

**REXIST PARTY:** For the first time the Rexist presented candidates in the May elections of 1936 and the election of 21 of the number to the Chamber was the outstanding feature of the 1936 parliamentary elections at which they polled 11.4% of the popular vote. Their success at that time was largely at the expense of the Catholic Party. The platform of the party has never been clearly defined, but Mr. Degrelle has violently attacked practically everyone who is or has been in power, especially men who have combined political and financial

power, whom he calls "banksters." In *foreign affairs* no definite policy has been advocated, but a marked friendliness toward Germany and contempt for the League of Nations have been shown. In *domestic affairs* the Rexists advocate constitutional reform of the Government, reducing Parliament to a body of fifty and establishing alongside of it a corporative organization which to date has not been defined. Peace on the language question, peace on the school question, social justice to the workers, and protection to small tradespeople from the competition of chain and department stores are all points in the Rexist program. His enemies accuse Mr. Degrelle of wishing to establish a dictatorship, which he vigorously denies, but it is generally believed that the aim of the Rexist movement is the establishment of some sort of an authoritarian state.

*Leaders:* Léon Degrelle, Count Xavier de Grunne (Senator), Pierre Daye (Deputy) and Paul de Mont (Senator).

**FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTY:** Extreme Flemish Party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of the country, unilingual régime in Flanders and the use of both Flemish and French in all Government departments and in the army.

*Leaders:* Staf Declercq, Romsée and B. H. J. Borginon (Deputies).

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** *Leaders:* J. V. Lahaut and X. Relecom (Deputies).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS</b>		
Dernière Heure . . . . .	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Echo de la Bourse . . . . .	Financial.	Maurice Henriquet (Dir.)
Indépendance Belge . . . . .	National concentration.	René Hilaire (Dir.)
La Gazette . . . . .	Liberal.	Jules Frickx (Ed.)
Libre Belgique . . . . .	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (Dir.)
Moniteur Belge . . . . .	Official.	Belgian Government (Pub.)
Nation Belge . . . . .	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (Dir.)
Pays Réel . . . . .	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (Dir.)
Peuple . . . . .	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Isi Delvigne (Dir.) Arthur Wauters (Ed.)
Soir . . . . .	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	Lucien Fuss (Dir.)
Vingtième Siècle . . . . .	Catholic.	W. Ugeux (Dir.)
Voix du Peuple. . . . .	Organ of Belgian Communist Party.	P. Joye (Ed.)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp) . . . . .	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (Dir.)
Lloyd Anversoïis (Antwerp) . . . . .	Shipping and economic.	René Mössly (Dir.)
Matin (Antwerp) . . . . .	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (Dir.)
Métropole (Antwerp) . . . . .	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (Dir.) Charles Decerf (Ed.)
Journal de Charleroi . . . . . (Charleroi)	Socialist.	M. Bufquin des Essarts (Dir.)
La Gazette de Charleroi . . . . .	Liberal.	René Dupriez (Ed.)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi) . . . . .	Catholic.	Arthur Gobbe (Dir.)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent) . . . . .	Liberal.	Paul Henen (Ed.)
Gazette de Liège (Liège) . . . . .	Catholic.	Jos. Demarteau (Dir.)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels) . . . . .	Wide circulation; Liberal.	Léon and Jean de Thier (Dir.)
L'Express (Liège) . . . . .	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (Dir.)
Journal de Liège (Liège) . . . . .	Liberal.	Désiré Horrent (Dir.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Wallonie (Liège) . . .	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Province (Mons) . . .	Liberal.	Clovis Piérard ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revue Catholique (weekly) . .	Catholic.	van den Houte ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Congo (monthly) . . .	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly) . . .	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels . . .	Financial and economic.	Félix De Bryn ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revue Belge (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Revue Générale (monthly) . .	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and August Melot ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws . . .	Liberal; largest circulation of any Flemish paper.	Julius Hoste ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Nieuwe Staat . . .	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Nieuwsblad . . .	Catholic; democratic.	Paul de Mont ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nieuws van den Dag . . .	Catholic.	O. Steghers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Standaard . . .	Flemish Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp) . .	Christian Democratic; Catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	F. Van den Eynde ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Handelsblad (Antwerp) . .	Catholic; trade and ship news.	Alfred Somville ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp) . .	Liberal; large local circulation.	John Van Dieren ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Volk en Staat (Antwerp) . .	Flemish nationalist.	Auguste Monet ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vooruit (Ghent) . . .	Socialist Party Organ.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille ( <i>Dir.</i> )
		Gustaaf van Hecke ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Belge .	Semi-official.	Francois Peeters ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Générale de la Presse Belge . . .	Independent.	Paul Henen ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Union de la Presse Etrangère .	Independent.	G. Détry ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,170,807 (1935 estimate)

## *President*

LT. COL. GERMÁN BUSCH

Assumed office after the overthrow of the Government of Provisional President José David Toro on July 13, 1937

Elected Constitutional President by Constitutional Assembly  
May 27, 1938, for four year term

## *Cabinet*

Appointed May 29, 1938, reorganized in October, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Election of March, 1938*

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)*

*President:* ENRIQUE BALDIVIESO (Socialist)

Number of members . . . . . 27

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)*

*President:* RENATO REVERÍN (Socialist)

Number of members . . . . . 103

*Note:* In the election of 1938, 103 Deputies and 18 Senators were elected according to the terms of the Constitution of 1880. Of these 114 belonged to the United Socialist Front, 2 were Independent Clericals from La Paz and 5 Independents from the interior of the country.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel German Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Col. Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Col. Toro.

The Senators and Deputies elected in March, 1938, met on May 13, 1938, as a single Constitutional Assembly and adopted a new Constitution. It ended its sessions on October 30, 1938, and will convene again on August 6, 1939, as an ordinary Congress.

The members of the Cabinet, which is predominantly Socialist, are: Eduardo Diez de Medina (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gabriel Gosálvez (Minister of Government), Bernardo Navajas Trigo (Minister of Education), Vicente Mendoza Lopez (Minister of Finance), Gen. Felipe Rivera (Minister of Defense), Dionisio Foianini (Minister of Mines and Oil), Vicente Leiton (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Col. Walter Méndez (Minister of Public Works), Carlos Salinas (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Alfredo Mollinedo (Minister of Public Health) and Alberto Zelada (Minister of Labor and Social Development).



## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in Bolivia with their programs and leaders as they were constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936, were as follows:

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

*Leaders:* Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (formerly Minister to Spain), Juan María Zalles (formerly Minister to Argentina), José Maria Gutierrez (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasco (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutierrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and José Melchor Cuadros (formerly Senator).

**GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY:** Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

*Leaders:* Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (formerly Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (formerly Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies).

**SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY:** In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

*Leaders:* Bautista Saavedra (formerly President, now in Chile), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Pedro Zilveti Arce and Edmundo Vásquez.

**NATIONALIST PARTY:** This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

*Leaders:* Dr. Hernando Siles (Minister to Chile, formerly President), Rafael Taborga, Enrique Finot (Minister to Argentina) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Minister to Paraguay).

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Formed as the result of a split in the Nationalist Party in 1936 and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Socialist Republican Party in 1937, and backed by Legion of Former Soldiers of Bolivia. Advocates in *foreign policy* economic reciprocal pacts with all neighboring nations, and in *domestic policy* a program of advanced social legislation and betterment of the masses.

*Leaders:* Enrique Baldivieso (Vice-President), José Tamayo (formerly Mayor of La Paz), Fernando Campero Alvarez (formerly Minister of Finance), Gabriel Gosálvez (Minister of Government), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Work), Vicente Mendoza Lopez (Minister of Finance), Hugo Ernst Rivera (Mayor of La Paz), Augusto Cespedes and Augusto Gúzman.

## PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle . . . . .	Socialist.	Armando Arce ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Crónica . . . . .	Socialist.	Ulises Pelaez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Catholic; independent.	Walter Fernandez Calvimontes ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario . . . . .	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Noche . . . . .	Independent.	Mario Flores ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Razon . . . . .	Conservative; independent.	Juan L. Gutierrez Granier ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Republica . . . . .	Socialist Republican.	Abraham Valdez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ultima Hora . . . . .	Independent.	Arturo Otero ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro  
Area: 3,285,318 square miles  
Population: 41,560,147 (1936 estimate)

## *President*

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years

## *Cabinet*

Appointed November 10, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER (Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.  
Number of members . . . . . 41

### LOWER CHAMBER (Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provides increased authority for the President who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It creates a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increases the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office is extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which was not announced.

The new Constitution provides for the dissolution of all political parties in Brazil.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Francisco Campos (Minister of Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. João de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Fernando Costa (Minister of Agriculture), Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education) and Waldemar Falcão (Minister of Labor).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã . . . . .	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bettencourt ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Costa Rego ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario Carioca . . . . .	Independent; pro-Government.	Danton Jobim ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario da Noite (evening) . . . . .	Independent.	A. de Athayde ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de Noticias . . . . .	Leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Gazeta de Noticias . . . . .	Old-established; independent; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
O Globo (evening) . . . . .	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Imparcial . . . . .	Liberal Democratic; independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho ( <i>Dir.</i> )
O Jornal . . . . .	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Jornal do Brasil . . . . .	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Jornal do Brasil S. A. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal de Commercio . . . . .	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Nota (evening) . . . . .	Democratic; opposition.	Leal de Sousa ( <i>Dir.</i> )
A Noite (evening) . . . . .	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Noticia . . . . .	Independent.	Joachim de Salles ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
A Patria . . . . .	Radical; opposition.	Antenor Novaes ( <i>Prop.</i> )
A Vanguarda . . . . .	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario da Bahia . . . . . (Bahia)	Democratic; pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Noticias . . . . . (Bahia) (evening)	Democratic; pro-Government.	Aloysio de Castro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Imparcial . . . . . (Bahia)	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Tarde . . . . . (Bahia) (evening)	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Ranulpho Oliveira ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Estado de Minas . . . . . (Bello Horizonte)	Independent.	Dario de A. Magalhães ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Folha de Minas . . . . . (Bello Horizonte)	Pro-Government.	Luiz de Bessa and Milton Prates ( <i>Eds.</i> )
O Estado (Ceará) . . . . .	Official.	José Martins Rodrigues ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Correio do Paraná . . . . . (Curityba)	Independent.	Heitor Valente ( <i>Dir.</i> )
O Dia . . . . . (Curityba)	Independent, but pro-Government.	Caio Machado ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Miguel Rosa ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Diario da Tarde (evening) . . . . . (Curityba)	Opposition.	Raul Gomez ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Elbe Lauro Pospissil ( <i>Sec.</i> )
Gazeta do Povo . . . . . (Curityba)	Independent.	Acir Guimarães ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Estado do Pará (Pará) . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Santanna Marques ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Folha do Norte . . . . . (Pará)	Pro-Government; oldest paper in North Brazil.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Diario da Manhã . . . . . (Pernambuco)	Organ of Social Democratic Party; publishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , evening edition.	Rubens Pereira de Araujo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de Pernambuco . . . . . (Pernambuco)	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Annibal Fernandes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal do Commercio . . . . . (Pernambuco)	Independent; conservative.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Jornal Pequeno . . . . . (Pernambuco) (evening)	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros ( <i>Dir.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio do Povo . . . . . (Porto Alegre)	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsches Volksblatt . . . . . (Porto Alegre)	Non-partisan; Catholic; in German.	Franz Metzler ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diário de Notícias . . . . . (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Federação . . . . . (Porto Alegre)	Organ of Government Partido Republicano Liberal.	Moysés Velinho ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal da Manhã . . . . . (Porto Alegre)	Opposition.	Darci di Calafiori ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Tribuna . . . . . (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Correio Paulistano . . . . . (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	Abner Mourão ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche Zeitung . . . . . (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German.	Rudolf Troppmair ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Troppmair ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diário da Noite . . . . . (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Oswaldo Chateaubriand and Oswaldo Aranha ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
Diário de São Paulo . . . . . (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Ayres Martins Torres ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diário Popular . . . . . (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; long established.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
O Estado de São Paulo . . . . . (São Paulo)	Opposition; long established and influential paper with largest circulation in Brazil.	Julio de Mesquita Filho ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Plínio Barreto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fanfulla . . . . . (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil; in Italian.	Vicente Santalucia ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Augusto Goeta ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite . . . . . (São Paulo)	Independent; large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima ( <i>Dir.</i> )
A Gazeta . . . . . (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government.	Dr. Casper Libero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Jornal de Manhã . . . . . (São Paulo)	Semi-official; recently established.	Octávio Mendes Cajado ( <i>Dir.</i> )
A União (weekly) . . . . .	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Actualidade (weekly) . . . . .	Political, economic, and financial; socialistic.	Brasil Gerson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly) . . . . .	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly) . . . . .	Financial.	Plínio Salgado ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Século XX (weekly) . . . . .	Fascist.	

## NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Brasileira . . . . .	Independent.	Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernandes ( <i>Prop.</i> )
União Telegrafica . . . . . Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i> .

# BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia  
Area: 39,825 square miles  
Population: 6,300,000 (1937 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING BORIS III

Born in 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

## *Cabinet*

Non-Party

Appointed November 23, 1935; reorganized November 14, 1938

## *Premier*

GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOV

## PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

*President:* NICHOLAS MUSCHANOV

*Election of March 6, 13, 20 and 27, 1938*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government . . . . .	104
Opposition . . . . .	56
Total . . . . .	160

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934. The old Parliament was dissolved on May 19, 1934. Elections for a new Sobranie were held in March, 1938.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on November 23, 1935, and reorganized several times since, are: George Kiosseivanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Nedev (Minister of Interior), General Doskalov (Minister of War), M. Bojilov (Minister of Finance), M. Kojuharov (Minister of Commerce), M. Avramov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), M. Bogrianov (Minister of Agriculture), Spas Ganev (Minister of Public Works), Prof. Filov (Minister of Education) and M. Yotov (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is composed of eight independents and two (M. Kojuharov and M. Yotov) who are former members of political parties dissolved in 1934.

### *Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime*

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

*Leaders:* Nicholas Mushanov (President of Parliament, formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Palvov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

*Leaders:* D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

*Leaders:* Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

*Leaders:* Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Mushanov.

TZANKOV PARTY: Advocated parliamentary reform.

*Leader:* Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

*Leader:* B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

*Leaders:* Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

*Leaders:* Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

## PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dness . . . . .	Government organ; well informed.	V. Protitch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dnevnik . . . . .	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mir . . . . .	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	C. D. Barzitzov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Slovo . . . . .	Supports Tzankov Movement.	I. Mechkarov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas . . . . .	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Utro . . . . .	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zora . . . . .	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Parole Bulgare . . . . . (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	V. Protitch

## BULGARIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Narodna Otbrana (weekly) .	Organ of military circles.	D. Bratanov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Otechestvo (weekly) . . .	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly) .	Political, Social and literary.	Prof. Arnaoudov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zlatorog (monthly) . . .	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	J. Mechkarov ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	G. Kerekov ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Press Direction. . . . .	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	G. Sérâphimov ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	S. Tanev ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov ( <i>Pres.</i> )



# BURMA

Winter Capital: Rangoon  
Summer Capital: Maymyo  
Area: 233,492 square miles  
Population: 14,667,146 (1931 census)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor*

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS COCHRANE

Assumed office on May 8, 1936

The former Indian Province of Burma was separated from India with effect from April 1, 1937. The new constitution of Burma was laid down in the Government of Burma Act, 1935. This act confers a very large degree of responsible self-government upon Burma. The Act set up a Council of Ministers to advise the Governor over the greater part of the field of government. The Ministers are responsible to a Legislature consisting of a wholly elected House of Representatives of 132 members and a Senate of 36 members. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the House of Representatives on the proportional representation system, by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 are nominated by the Governor. A few subjects of administration — defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the affairs of certain special areas, and the control of monetary policy, currency and coinage — are reserved to the Governor acting in his discretion, and he is further instructed by the Act to exercise his individual judgment as to whether or not he should accept his Ministers' advice in the field of responsible government when it touches upon certain special responsibilities which he is charged to observe, e.g. the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

The Governor is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Burma in the United Kingdom Cabinet and through him to the British Parliament.

## POLITICS

There are no caste distinctions in Burma, nor are there deep religious cleavages. There are different races and special interests such as commerce and labor, the existence of which is recognized by the allocation to them of 41 of the 132 seats in the House of Representatives, but these divisions have not appreciably affected the formation of parties in the present Legislature. The existing Ministry headed by Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Minister without portfolio, is a Coalition.

## THE ENGLISH PRINTED PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Daily News . . .	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	Burma Amalgamated Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Y. D. Motala ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rangoon Gazette . . . .	Conservative, English.	H. Smiles ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Rangoon Times . . . .	Conservative, English.	M. Williams ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. J. Grant ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# CANADA

Capital: Ottawa  
Area: 3,694,863 square miles  
Population: 11,284,278 (1937 estimate)

## *Sovereign*

### KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936  
on abdication of Edward VIII

## *Governor-General*

### BARON TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD

## *Cabinet*

### Liberal

Appointed October 23, 1935

## *Prime Minister*

### WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council*

*Speaker:* WALTER EDWARD FOSTER  
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative . . . . .	55
Liberal . . . . .	35
Vacancies . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	96

### LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Elected October 14, 1935, and in subsequent by-elections\**

*Speaker:* PIERRE CASGRAIN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	180†
Conservative . . . . .	38
Social Credit . . . . .	17
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation . . . . .	6
Reconstruction . . . . .	1
United Farmers of Ontario . . . . .	1
Independent . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	245

\* In the 1935 election the Liberals polled 47% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 30%, the C.C.F. 9%, the Reconstruction Party 9%, the Social Credit Party 4%.

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

† Includes 6 Independent Liberals and 2 Liberal Progressives.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are naturally differences at any one time between the programs of the political parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative adminis-

trations. There are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Dominion of Canada. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends in the main upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and, therefore, in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is the prairie provinces.

**LIBERAL PARTY:** It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy is one of opposition to increased state intervention in the economic life of the country, and to the granting of increased powers to the executive which usually accompanies state intervention. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. Rather it favors the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

*Leaders:* W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), Thomas A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works), Charles A. Dunning (Minister of Finance), J. C. Elliott (Postmaster-General), W. D. Euler (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Fernand Rinfret (Secretary of State), Ian Mackenzie (Minister of National Defense), C. G. Power (Minister of Pensions and National Health), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of National Revenue), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Fisheries), Norman McL. Rogers (Minister of Labor), Clarence D. Howe (Minister of Transport) and J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture).

**NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Since 1878 it has been traditionally the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it believes in tariffs also as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to consider increased state intervention in national economic life necessary today due to the absence of free competition, in order to ensure the operation of

industries in the public interest. Thus it enacted measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. It advocated such measures as unemployment and social insurance and the enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and the abolition of child labor.

*Leaders:* Dr. R. J. Manion (Leader in House of Commons), R. B. Bennett (formerly Prime Minister), Arthur Meighen (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in Senate), C. H. Cahan (formerly Secretary of State), H. A. Stewart (formerly Minister of Public Works), Grote Stirling (formerly Minister of National Defense), J. Earl Lawson (formerly Minister of National Revenue) and Denton Massey.

**SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY:** Organized in 1935. Advocates adoption of modified form of Major Douglas's social credit proposals.

*Leader:* John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

**COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION:** A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August 1932; long-term program adopted at first annual national convention at Regina in 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance; maintenance of Canadian neutrality if United Kingdom is a belligerent in "imperialist" wars; reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

*Leader:* M. J. Coldwell (National Chairman) and J. S. Woodsworth (Leader in the House of Commons).

**L'UNION NATIONALE:** Organized in 1935. This party is a union of Conservatives and insurgent Liberals in the Province of Quebec. It has been the governing party in that province since 1936. It leans towards "corporatism," and finds it expedient to encourage a sort of clerical authoritarianism in French Canada. So far it has not entered the federal political field.

*Leader:* Maurice Duplessis (Premier of Province of Quebec).

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>(m. morning; e. evening)</i> <i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>ALBERTA</b>			
Albertan (m.) . . .	15,978	Independent.	Gordon Bell ( <i>Pres.</i> )
(Calgary)			A. C. Ballentine ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Herald (e.) . . .	27,316	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co.
(Calgary)			( <i>Prop.</i> )
Bulletin (e.) . . .	16,169	Independent.	Leigh Spencer ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
(Edmonton)			Chas. E. Campbell ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Journal (e.) . . .	33,331	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co.
(Edmonton)			( <i>Prop.</i> )
			John M. Imrie ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>			
News Herald (m.) . .	19,208	Independent.	News-Herald Publishing Co.
(Vancouver)			( <i>Prop.</i> )
			J. N. Kelly ( <i>Ed.</i> )

\* Circulation figures provided by The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Province ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Vancouver)	87,759	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) M. E. Nichols ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Sun ( <i>e.</i> ) (Vancouver) . . . . .	70,641	Independent Liberal.	Roy W. Brown
Colonist ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Victoria)	11,625	Conservative.	Matson Estate ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Charles Swayne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times ( <i>e.</i> ) (Victoria) . . . . .	11,082	Liberal.	K. C. Drury ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MANITOBA</b>			
Sun ( <i>e.</i> ) (Brandon) . . . . .	4,323	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Free Press ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) . . . . . (Winnipeg)	61,907	Independent; influential paper especially in the provinces.	The Sifton Family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) John W. Dafoe ( <i>Pres. and Mg. Dir.</i> )
Tribune ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Winnipeg)	35,642	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. McCurdy ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>			
Gleaner ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Fredericton)	8,320	Independent.	J. A. Crocket ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegraph-Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	34,006	Independent.	H. P. Robinson and J. D. McKenna ( <i>Props.</i> ) F. X. Jennings ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times-Globe ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Saint John)		Independent.	
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>			
Chronicle ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	31,185	Independent.	F. B. McCurdy ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Daily Star ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Halifax)		Independent.	J. R. Macleod ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> )
Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Halifax)	60,054	Independent Conservative.	Sen. W. H. Dennis ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. J. Rankin ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Mail ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Halifax)		Independent Conservative.	Sen. W. H. Dennis ( <i>Prop.</i> ) E. E. Kelley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Post-Record ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Sydney)	13,146	Independent.	Hon. J. S. McLennan ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. P. Duchemin ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
<b>ONTARIO</b>			
Expositor ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Brantford)	11,897	Independent.	W. B. Preston ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Spectator ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Hamilton)	55,225	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) F. I. Ker ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Whig-Standard ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Kingston)	10,822	Independent.	Davies-Muir Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. Rupert Davies ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Record ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Kitchener)	12,485	Independent Liberal.	Hon. W. D. Euler ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Free Press ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) . . . . . (London)	51,419	Independent Conservative.	The Blackburn Family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. R. Ford ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Citizen ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) . . . . . (Ottawa)	32,329	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. S. Southam ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Journal ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) . . . . . (Ottawa)	32,943	Independent Conservative.	P. D. Ross ( <i>Prop.</i> ) E. Norman Smith ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Le Droit ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Ottawa)	17,055	Independent.	E. Cloutier ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) C. Gautier ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Examiner . . . . . (Peterboro)	8,216	Independent.	Davies-Muir Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. L. Garner ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Standard ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (St. Catharines)	11,191	Independent.	H. B. Burgoyne ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Times-Journal ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (St. Thomas)	8,360	Independent.	L. H. Dingman ( <i>Prop.</i> ) T. Keith ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Beacon-Herald ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Stratford)	7,388	Independent.	L. H. Dingman ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. D. Dingman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Clarion ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Toronto)	10,000	Communist.	Communist Party of Canada ( <i>Prop.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Globe and Mail ( <i>m.</i> ) (Toronto)	154,664	Independent.	C. George McCullagh ( <i>Pres.</i> ) A. A. McIntosh ( <i>Ed.</i> ) J. E. Atkinson ( <i>Pres.</i> ) H. C. Hindmarsh ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) Estate of the late John Ross Robertson ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. O. Knowles ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Hugh A. Graybiel ( <i>Pres.</i> ) W. L. Clark ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Toronto)	215,264	Independent.	
Telegram ( <i>e.</i> ) (Toronto)	152,304	Independent.	
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Windsor)	43,510	Independent.	
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>			
Guardian ( <i>m.</i> ) (Charlottetown)	6,111	Independent Conservative.	J. R. Burnett ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Patriot ( <i>e.</i> ) (Charlottetown)	4,246	Liberal.	Reuben MacDonald ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
<b>QUEBEC</b>			
Gazette ( <i>m.</i> ) (Montreal)	31,984	Independent Conservative	John Basset ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Paul E. Bilkey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Herald ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	22,903	Independent.	C. L. Sibley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Patrie ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	15,542	Independent.	P. R. Du Tremblay ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Oswald Mayrand ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) P. R. Du Tremblay ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Eugene Lamarche ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Georges Pelletier ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
La Presse ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	146,916	Independent.	
LeDevoir ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	13,662	Independent.	J. W. McConnell ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Albert R. Carman ( <i>Ed.</i> ) C. Gwyllyn Dunn ( <i>Pres.</i> ) J. S. O'Meara ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) Jules Dorion ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Emile Castonguay ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	119,603	Independent.	
Chronicle-Telegraph ( <i>e.</i> ) (Quebec)	4,846	Independent.	Henri Gagnon ( <i>Pres. and Mg. Dir.</i> ) A. F. Mercier ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) A. L. Dausereau ( <i>Pres.</i> ) W. Juneau ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) Emile Jean ( <i>Pub.</i> )
L'Action Catholique ( <i>e.</i> ) (Quebec)	56,303	Independent.	
Le Soleil ( <i>e.</i> ) L'Evenement-Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) (Quebec)	80,743	Liberal.	
L'Illustration Nouvelle ( <i>e.</i> )	13,700	Nationalist.	
Le Nouvelliste ( <i>e.</i> ) (Three Rivers)	11,002	Independent.	
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>			
Leader-Post ( <i>e.</i> ) (Regina)	27,181	Independent.	The Sifton Family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) D. B. MacRae ( <i>Ed.</i> ) J. E. Pascoe ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Regina)	11,169	Independent.	
Star-Phoenix ( <i>e.</i> ) (Saskatoon)	18,907	Independent.	The Sifton Family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. S. Woodward ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press, Ltd. (Toronto, Ontario)	Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspaper publishers. Exchange arrangements with Reuters, A. P., Havas, etc.	H. P. Duchemin ( <i>Pres.</i> )
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## WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker ( <i>q.</i> ) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	W. A. Mackintosh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Bookman ( <i>bi-m.</i> )	Literary.	Lorne Pierce ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Howe Martyn ( <i>Ed.</i> ) William Dawson ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Canadian Home Journal ( <i>m.</i> )	Articles and short stories.	

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Canadian Magazine ( <i>m.</i> ) . . .	Articles and short stories.	J. L. Rutledge ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Bar Review ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Business ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Defence Quarterly . . . ( <i>q.</i> ) (Ottawa)	Service journal; defence questions; international affairs.	Lt.-Col. K. Stuart ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Forum ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	G. A. Grube ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Historical Review . . . ( <i>q.</i> ) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto ( <i>Prop.</i> ) George W. Brown ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science ( <i>q.</i> ) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer ( <i>m.</i> ) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	United Grain Growers Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. W. Emerson ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) H. L. Stewart ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dalhousie Review ( <i>q.</i> ) . . . (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	
Family Herald Weekly Star ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) J. B. MacLean ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Floyd Chalmers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Financial Post ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. W. Tyson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Financial Times ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	The Sifton Family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) John W. Dafee ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Free Press Prairie Farmer ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	League of Nations Society in Canada ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. B. Inch ( <i>Ed.</i> ) W. A. Craick ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Interdependence ( <i>q.</i> ) . . . (Ottawa)	International Affairs.	
Industrial Canada ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	
L'Actualité Economique ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	H. Laureys ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Labour Gazette ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Ottawa)	Labour.	Department of Labour ( <i>Pub.</i> )
La Province ( <i>w.</i> ) (Montreal) . . .	Action Liberale Nationale.	S. Vachon ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Le Canada Français . . . (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval ( <i>Prop.</i> ) L'abbé Aimé Labrie ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Le Journal ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Ottawa)	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Monetary Times ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	D. G. MacLean ( <i>Ed.</i> )
MacLean's Magazine . . . ( <i>bi-m.</i> ) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. Napier Moore ( <i>Ed.</i> )
National Home Monthly ( <i>m.</i> ) . . .	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Queen's Quarterly ( <i>q.</i> ) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary, and economic.	Queen's University ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. A. Neville ( <i>Ed.</i> ) R. Leblanc ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa ( <i>q.</i> ) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne ( <i>q.</i> ) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Edouard Montpetit ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Saturday Night ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Consolidated Press ( <i>Prop.</i> ) B. K. Sandwell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
University of Toronto Quarterly ( <i>q.</i> )	Political, literary, and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse ( <i>Ed.</i> )
University of Tronoto Law Journal ( <i>annual</i> )	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Western Producer ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# CHILE

Capital: Santiago  
 Area: 285,133 square miles  
 Population: 4,626,508 (1938 estimate)

## *President*

PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA (Radical)

Elected October 25, 1938; assumed office December 24, 1938  
 for six-year term

## *Cabinet*

"Popular Front"; Coalition of the Left  
 Radical, Socialist and Democratic Parties

Appointed December 14, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of March 7, 1937 (Renewed by halves  
 every four years)*

*President:* MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TO-  
 CORNAL (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative . . . . .	12
Radical . . . . .	11
Liberal . . . . .	10
Socialist . . . . .	4
Democrat . . . . .	4
Communist . . . . .	1
Independents. . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	45

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March 7, 1937 (Four-year term)*

*President:* GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI  
 (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative . . . . .	36
Liberal . . . . .	34
Radical . . . . .	31
Socialist . . . . .	15
Democrat . . . . .	10
Communist . . . . .	6
National Socialist. . . . .	3
Agrarian. . . . .	3
Republican Action . . . . .	2
Radical Socialist . . . . .	1
Independents. . . . .	5

Total . . . . . 146

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and a complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to ten and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held on March 7, 1937 to select a new lower chamber and to renew one-half of the Senate membership.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist,



Radical Socialist, Democratic and Communist parties. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected. His opponent, the Liberal Gustavo Ross, was supported by the Right Wing Coalition consisting of the Conservatives, Liberals, Doctrinaire Radicals, Democrats and Agrarians.

**RADICAL PARTY:** Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has virtually disappeared and since the resignation of three Radicals from the Cabinet early in 1937 this Party has been united.

*Leaders:* Pedro Aguirre Cerda (President of the Republic), Pedro Alfonso (Minister of Interior), Roberto Wacholts (Minister of Finance), Abraham Ortega (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alberto Cabero (Minister of Defense), Rudecindo Ortega (Minister of Education), Arturo Olavarria (Minister of Agriculture), Juan Antonio Rios, Gabriel Gonzales Videla (Deputy), Hector Arancibia Laso, Cristobal Saenz (Senator), Luis Alamos Barros, Rodolfo Michels (Senator), Raul Brañas and Raul Morales Beltramí (Deputy).

**RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY:** This party was founded in September, 1931. It has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group. Its strength has considerably waned and it lost all but one of its seats in the last congressional election.

*Leaders:* Juan B. Rosetti (Deputy and President of the Party) and Miguel Angel Rivera.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** The party has not clearly defined its aims but advocates the measures to be found in the platform of most socialist parties, such as wide ownership of private enterprises by the Government, minimum wages, old age pensions, etc. It is moderate in the sense of pursuing its aims through peaceful political means. The party added substantially to its parliamentary representation in the last election.

*Leaders:* Marmaduke Grove (Senator, President of the Party, President of the "Popular Front"), Miguel Etchebarne (Minister of Health), Carlos Martinez (Minister of Lands), Oscar Schnake (Senator), Hugo Grove (Senator), Carlos Muller and Oscar Cifuentes (Deputies), Luis Zuñiga and Arturo Bianchi (Minister of Trade).

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** This party is comparatively recent in origin; it now is a member of the Popular Front. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties but is complicated by the division in its ranks between the adherents of Trotsky and Stalin.

*Leaders:* Elias Lafferte (Senator), Carlos Contreras Labarca (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

**DEMOCRAT PARTY AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** The Democrat party several years ago divided into two groups; the Democrat and the Democratic, the latter of which joined the Popular Front coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Cerda in the 1938 elections.

*Leaders:* Fidel Estay (Senator and President of the Party), Aquiles Concha (Senator and former Party President), Armando Gutierrez (Vice President of Party), Raul Puga (Minister of Justice), Antonio Poupin (Minister of Labor) and Alejandro Serani (former Cabinet Minister). Senator Virgilio Morales leads a small faction of dissident Democrats and Senator Pradenas Muñoz a Leftist offshoot called the United Democracy.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church and of the old landowning classes. Its economic program is based on individualism. A group of younger members has shown more liberal tendencies.

*Leaders:* Horacio Walker (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Rafael Luis Gumucio, Alejo Lira Infante (Senator and Vice President of the Party), Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (President of the Senate) and Bernardo Leighton (formerly Minister of Labor).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in Party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its most prominent member, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

*Leaders:* Gustavo Ross (Presidential Candidate in 1938), Alvaro Santa Maria (Senator and President of the Party), Carlos Acharan Arce (Deputy and Vice President of the Party), Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Ladislao Errazuriz, José Maza (former President of the Senate), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida (formerly Minister of Public Education and Justice), Matías Silva (formerly Minister of Interior) and José Rios Arias (Senator and former Party President).

**MINOR PARTIES:** Other parties with their representation in the Chamber of Deputies are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart, 3; National Socialist (Nacista) formerly led by Deputy Jorge González Von Marées who was sentenced to prison in 1938 for his part in the Nacist uprising against the government, 3; Acción Republicana, formed of the old Union Republicana and Acción Nacional, 2; and Independents, 5.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario Ilustrado . . . . .	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Hora . . . . .	Organ of Radical Party.	Anibal Jara ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Imparcial (evening) . . . . .	Independent; moderate.	Augusto Ovalle ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Mercurio . . . . . (Santiago and Valparaíso)	Conservative; large circulation; founded at Valparaíso in 1827.	Agustín Edwards ( <i>Principal shareholder</i> )
		Clemente Díaz Leon ( <i>Dir. and Ed. Santiago edition</i> ) and J. Lepeley ( <i>Ed. Valparaíso edition</i> )
La Nación . . . . .	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government ( <i>Pub.</i> )
		L. Guzmuri ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Opinión . . . . .	Radical views.	Luis Mery ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Las Últimas Noticias (evening)	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustín Edwards ( <i>Principal shareholder</i> )
		Byron Gigoux ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Hoy (weekly) . . . . .	Ibañista.	Ismael Edwards Matte ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Topaze (weekly) . . . .	Radical; satirical.	Jorge Delano ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Mercurio . . . . . (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; independent.	Julio Asmussen Urrutia ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Discusion . . . . . (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Patria . . . . . (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Sur . . . . . (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Varela ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Tarapaça . . . . . (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Estrella . . . . . (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. Lepeley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Unión . . . . . (Valparaiso)	Liberal.	H. Muñoz Montt ( <i>Dir.</i> )
South Pacific Mail . . . . (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Norman A. Ingrey ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# CHINA

Capital: Nanking \*

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 457,835,475 (1936 Ministry of Interior estimate)

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA †

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

### *State Council*

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

### *President of National Government*

LIN SEN

Elected 1932; reëlected 1935

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, and the National Military Affairs Commission.

### FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Executive Yüan:* Dr. H. H. Kung (President), Gen. Chang Ch'un (Vice-President) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Gen. Ho Chien); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'ün); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); National Economy (Minister, Dr. Oong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Dr. Chang Chia-ngau); Education (Minister, Ch'en Li-fu); and by five subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, Famine Relief and National Reconstruction.

*Legislative Yüan:* Sun Fo (Chairman).

*Judicial Yüan:* Chü Cheng (Chairman). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Hsieh Kuan-sheng), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

\* Nanking was occupied by Japanese troops in December, 1937 and the Government was moved to Chungking.

† The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

*Examination Yüan:* Tai Chi-t'ao (Chairman).

*Control Yüan:* Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government):** Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity and to repel Japanese aggression; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; has carried on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields.

**Leaders:** The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Leader), Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Yen Hsi-shan and Chü Cheng. See also personnel of National Government.

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** This party was formerly officially suppressed, but it has now been accorded a coöperative arrangement with the Kuomintang for the purpose of resisting Japanese aggression. It is affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program.

**Leaders:** Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces).

**MANCHUKUO (Manchuria):** Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and was liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 and exchange and trade control laws enacted in 1937 excluding Japan from their scope are regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, Pan-Asiatic solidarity, and economic and spiritual ("one virtue, one mind") integration with Japan. By unilateral action in 1937, "Manchukuo" declared extraterritoriality ended. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Nationalist Spain and El Salvador.

The Japanese have also established puppet governments in occupied Chinese territory at Peiping, Nanking, Canton, Hankow and in Inner Mongolia.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News . . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang ( <i>Prop.</i> )
China Times (Chungking) . .	Independent.	Hollington K. Tong ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Current events (monthly) . . (Chungking)	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	F. T. Li ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manchuria Daily News . . . . (Dairen)	Japanese; in English.	T. Furujo ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Min Pao (Foochow) . . . .	Japanese.	G. W. Gorman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Central China Post . . . . (Hankow)	British; in English.	T. Nakasone ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Great Northern (Harbin) . . .	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	H. J. Archibald ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin) .	Japanese.	T. Kikuchi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	K. Kangaye ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pinkiang Daily News . . . . (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Tanaka ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Zaria (Harbin) . . . .	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	Chao Chu-hung ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manshu Shimbun . . . . (Hsinking)	Japanese.	G. N. Shipkoff ( <i>Ed.</i> )
T'ai Tung Pao . . . . (Hsinking)	Manchukuo organ.	H. Wada ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking) . . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	Chao Chung-chen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
China Mail (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	Soichi Iwata ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	K. Kangaye ( <i>Ed.</i> )
People's Tribune . . . . (Hong Kong) (semi-monthly)	Kuomintang; in English.	G. W. C. Burnett ( <i>Ed.</i> )
South China Morning Post . . . (Hong Kong)	British.	D. J. Evans ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . . . .	British.	Tang Leang-li ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wah Kiu Yat Po . . . . (Hong Kong)	Independent.	H. Ching ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	A. Hicks ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yi Shih Pao (Kunming) . . . .	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun . . . . (Mukden)	Japanese.	Chan Chi-lan ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Hsin Shih Pao . . . . (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Ch'ing Tai-chao ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manshu Nichi Nichi . . . .	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . . . (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Omoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hsin Ching Jih Pao . . . . (Nanking)	Independent.	Chang Tsu-chi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal de Peking (Peiping) . .	French.	T. Komeno ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping) . .	Japanese control.	H. Soneya ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping) . .	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	T. Kikuchi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
China Critic . . . . (Shanghai) (weekly)	Chinese; independent; in English.	Shih Hsin-chia ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
China Press (Shanghai) . . . .	American registered; pro-Chinese; in English.	A. Nachbaur ( <i>Ed.</i> )
China Weekly Review . . . . (Shanghai)	American; pro-Chinese.	G. W. Gorman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Chung Mei Jih Pao . . . . (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	Lin Keng-yu ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Echo . . . . (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in English.	C. S. Kwei ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Eastern Times (Shanghai) . . .	Independent; in Chinese.	J. E. Baker ( <i>Ch.</i> )
Far Eastern Review . . . . (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered; pro-Japanese; in English.	J. D. Hammond ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Globe . . . . (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	J. B. Powell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hwa Mei Chen Pao . . . . (Shanghai)	Sino-American owned; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	H. M. Stuckgold ( <i>Pres.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Shanghai . . . .	French.	G. Moresthe ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morning Leader . . . . . (Shanghai)	British; pro-Communist; in Chinese.	J. A. E. Sanders-Bates ( <i>Dir.</i> )
North China Daily News . . . (Shanghai)	British; in English.	R. T. Peyton-Griffin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Oriental Affairs . . . . . (Shanghai) (monthly)	British; in English.	H. G. W. Woodhead ( <i>Ed. and Pub.</i> )
Ostasiatischer Lloyd . . . .	German; in German.	P. Huldermann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Nationale Chinoise . . (Shanghai) (monthly)	French; in French.	G. Darnous ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Russian Daily News . . . . .	White Russian; in Russian.	V. A. Chilikin ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American; in English.	G. C. Bruce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun .	Japanese; in Japanese.	Randall Gould ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Shanghai Nippo Sha . . . .	Japanese; in Japanese.	S. Fukamachi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Shanghai Times . . . . .	British; pro-Japanese; in English.	K. Goto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Shanghai Zaria . . . . .	Russian; in Russian.	E. A. Nottingham ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Shun Pao (Shanghai) . . . .	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	A. Morley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sin Shun Pao (Shanghai) . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	L. V. Arnoldov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sin Wan Pao . . . . . (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	N. F. Allman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ta Mei Wan Pao . . . . . (Shanghai)	American; in Chinese.	T. Yamamoto ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai) . . .	Independent; in Chinese.	John C. Ferguson ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Ta Ying Yeh Pao . . . . . (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	G. C. Bruce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Voice of New China . . . . . (Shanghai) (fortnightly)	Successor of <i>China Outlook</i> ; pro-Japanese; in Chinese and English.	Randall Gould ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wen Wei Pao . . . . . (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	T. Z. Wong ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ching Yen Erh Pao . . . . . (Swatow)	Independent.	J. A. E. Sanders-Bates ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrichten (Tientsin)	German.	L. K. Kentwell ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	H. M. Cumine ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin) . . .	Russian.	Hung Choon-sin ( <i>Ed. and Prop.</i> )
North China Daily Mail . . . (Tientsin)	Japanese interest; in English.	W. Krey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
North China Star (Tientsin) .	American.	T. Morikawa ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Peking and Tientsin Times . . (Tientsin)	British.	I. L. Miller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Shang Pao (Tientsin) . . . .	Independent.	T. G. Fisher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yung Pao . . . . . (Tientsin)	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Charles J. Fox ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
Santo Mainichi Shimbun . . . (Tsingtao)	Japanese.	W. V. Pennell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao) . .	Independent; British owned.	T'ang Ting-yao ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		Li Chih-t'ang ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
		Chang Wei-chow ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		K. Hasegawa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		Colin F. Stockwell ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency . . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang; official.	C. S. Chien ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Agence Havas (Shanghai) . .	French.	Michel Breal ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Associated Press (Shanghai) .	American.	H. J. Harris ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Domei Tsushin-Sha (Shanghai)	Japanese.	S. Matsumoto ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	German.	F. H. Glimpf ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Reuters (Shanghai) . . . . .	British.	C. J. Chancellor ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Transocean (Shanghai) . . . .	German.	H. Melchers ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Tass (Shanghai) . . . . .	Russian.	O. A. Steltsova ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
United Press (Shanghai) . . .	American.	J. R. Morris ( <i>Mgr.</i> )

# COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá  
Area: 447,536 square miles  
Population: 8,721,752 (1938 census)

## *President*

DR. EDUARDO SANTOS (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1938; assumed office August 7, 1938  
for four-year term

## *Cabinet*

Liberal

Organized August, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

*Election of May, 1935 (for four years)*

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

*Election of May, 1937 (for two years)*

*President:* Changes every 60 days.      *President:* Changes every 60 days.

Number of members . . . . 56      Number of members . . . . 118

*Note:* Owing to the abstention of the Conservative Party from the 1935 and 1937 elections both chambers of Congress are made up of Liberals of different shades of opinion.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PARTY:** While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

*Leaders:* Eduardo Santos (President of the Republic), Alfonso López (formerly President of the Republic), Gabriel Turbay (Chairman of Liberal Directorate), and following members of National Directorate: Dr. Armando Solano, Dr. Mario Irragorri Diez, Capt. Carlos Uribe Gaviria and Pedro Alonso Jaimes (Secretary General).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

*Leaders:* Gen. Pedro J. Berrío, Maestro Guillermo Valencia and following Members of National Directorate: Dr. Laureano Gómez (Chairman), Dr. Miguel Jiménez López, Dr. Jorge Vélez, and Dr. Ignacio Escallón (Secretary General).



The members of the Cabinet are: Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Minister of Government), Luis López de Mesa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Minister of Finance), José Castro Martínez (Minister of War), Jorge Gartner (Minister of National Economy), Alberto Jaramillo Sanchez (Minister of Labor), Alfonso Araujo (Minister of Education) and Abel Cruz Santos (Minister of Public Works).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario Nacional (morning)	Liberal.	Dario Samper ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Liberal (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Alberto Lleras Camargo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Razon (morning) . . .	Non-partisan.	Juan Lozano y Lozano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Siglo (morning). . . .	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
El Tiempo (morning) . . .	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	German Arciniegas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Heraldo . . . . .	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
La Prensa . . . . .	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
El Deber . . . . .	Conservative.	Juan C. Martinez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Bucaramanga) (evening)		
Vanguardia . . . . .	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Correo del Cauca . . . .	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cali)		
El Relator . . . . .	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
(Cali) (evening)		
Diario de la Costa . . .	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios . . . . .	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cucúta)		
La Patria . . . . .	Conservative.	L. C. Zapata ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Manizales)		
El Colombiano . . . . .	Conservative.	J. C. Hernández ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa . . . . .	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín) (evening)		
El Diario . . . . .	Independent.	Eduardo Uribe Escobar ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín)		
El Heraldo de Antioquia .	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa . . . . .	Liberal.	J. Ignacio Díaz G. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Santa Marta) (morning)		
El Estado . . . . .	Liberal.	José B. Vives ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Santa Marta) (morning)		
La Voz del Magdalena . .	Conservative.	José A. Iguarán C. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Santa Marta)		
La Voz Católica . . . . .	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cali) (weekly)		
Bogedon . . . . .	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cartagena) (weekly)		

# COSTA RICA

Capital: San José  
Area: 23,000 square miles  
Population: 591,862 (1937 estimate)

## President

LEÓN CORTÉS CASTRO (Republican Nacional)  
Elected February 9, 1936; assumed office May 8, 1936  
for four-year term

## Cabinet

Republican Nacional  
Appointed May 8, 1936

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

*Election of February, 1938 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)*

*President:* RAFAEL A. CALDERON GUARDIA (Republican Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican Nacional) . . . . .	33
Opposition . . . . .	11
Total . . . . .	44

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica . . . . .	Independent.	Otilio Ulate ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
La Epoca . . . . .	Catholic.	Guillermo Angulo Marín ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Escuela de Agricultura . . . . .	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Gaceta . . . . .	Official.	The Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Hora . . . . .	Independent.	J. Marín C. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novedades . . . . .	Independent.	Arturo Fonseca ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Prensa Libre . . . . .	Independent.	José Borrasé ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Tribuna . . . . .	Independent.	José Maria Pinaud ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
El Heraldo (Puntarenas) . . . . .	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Eco Católico (weekly) . . . . .	Catholic.	Carlos Borge ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly) . . . . .	Independent.	Jorgé R. Carazo García ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Trabajo (weekly) . . . . .	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Voz del Atlántico . . . . .	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
Liberación (monthly) . . . . .	Socialist.	Vicente Saenz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Repertorio Americano . . . . .	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café ( <i>Pub.</i> )

# CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,046,706 (1936 estimate)

## *President*

FEDERICO LAREDO BRU

Took oath of office December 24, 1936, following impeachment of Dr. Miguel M. Gómez

## *Cabinet*

Appointed December 24, 1936

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of January, 1936*

*President:* SANTIAGO VERDEJA NEYRA  
(Conjunto Nacional Democrático)

#### *Parties*

Government . . . . .	27
Opposition . . . . .	9

Total . . . . . 36

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

*Election of March, 1938*

*Speaker:* MARCELINO GARRIGA (Partido Liberal)

Party lines are confused but the Government has a working majority of approximately 60 per cent.

Number of Members . . . . . 162

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government in Cuba was restored with the inauguration of President Gómez on May 20, 1936, after two years and nine months of provisional governments following the overthrow of Machado (August 12, 1933). Elections were held in January, 1936, for President and Vice President, members of Congress, Provincial Governors, Municipal Mayors and the provincial and municipal councils. The elections for President and Vice President and many of the members of Congress were between the three coalition parties on the one hand, and the Conjunto Nacional Democrático on the other, whose presidential candidate was former President Mario García Menocal. Both the coalition and the Conjunto Nacional Democrático platforms espoused liberal democratic principles and both promised to work for social and land reforms, the development of industry along nationalistic lines and a liberal policy toward labor. President Gómez was elected but was impeached by Parliament in December, 1936.

The issue which arose in Congress over the question of the impeachment of President Gómez cut across party lines, and as a result the political affiliations of Senators and Congressmen have been so confused that it is difficult to classify the membership of the two Houses according to parties. That condition has been even more marked since May, 1937, when General Menocal and a large following split away from the pro-Government Conjunto Nacional Democrático and formed a new opposition party, the Partido Democrático Republicano.

The Republic is governed under the (1935) Constitutional Law enacted by the Provisional Government, but the Government has suggested that elections to a Constituent Assembly be held at an early date.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: Dr. Juan J. Remos (Secretary of State), Dr. Augusto Saladrigas (Secretary of Justice), Dr. Joaquín Ochotorena (Secretary of the Interior), Dr. Oscar García Montes (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Enrique Ruiz Williams (Secretary of Public Works), José M. García Montes (Secretary of Agriculture), Edgardo Buttari Puig (Secretary of Commerce), Dr. Juan Miguel Portuondo Domenech (Secretary of Labor), Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso (Secretary of Education), Dr. Manuel Costales Latatú (Secretary of Public Health), Francisco Gómez Rodríguez (Secretary of Communications), Dr. Domingo F. Ramos (Secretary of National Defense) and Dr. José E. Bringuier (Secretary of the Presidency).

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Alerta . . . . .	Independent.	Ricardo Villares ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Avance . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Crisol . . . . .	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Reboul ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Discusion . . . . .	Supported Conjunto Nacional Democrático Party.	Tomás Julia ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de la Marina . . . . .	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Havana Post . . . . .	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> )
Finanzas . . . . .	Independent; business journal.	René Carbonell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Información . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Mundo . . . . .	Independent, nationalistic.	Rafael R. Govin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Noticiero Mercantil . . . . .	Independent.	Juan Borotan ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Pais . . . . .	Independent, largest circulation.	Alfredo I. Hornedo ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Patria . . . . .	Auténtico.	Rubén León ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Pueblo . . . . .	Leftist Opposition.	Dr. L. Fran Marsal ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Camagueyano . . . . . (Camaguey)	Independent.	R. Rodríguez Blanco ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Comercio . . . . . (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	Juan G. Posada ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Correspondencia . . . . . (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	Julio Velis López ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Adelante . . . . . (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Cuba . . . . . (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Abril Amores ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bohemia (weekly) . . . . .	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Carteles (weekly) . . . . .	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (bi-monthly)	English-language mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Times of Cuba, P. A. R. - Pan American Review (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien ( <i>Prop.</i> )

### PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	Rafael M. Angulo ( <i>Pres.</i> )
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# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 38,190 square miles

Population: 10,000,000 (November 1938 estimate)

## *President*

DR. EMIL HÁCHA

Elected by National Assembly November 30, 1938, to succeed President Beneš who resigned, for full presidential term of seven years

## *Cabinet\**

Majority formed by Party of National Unity

Appointed December 1, 1938

## *Premier*

RUDOLF BERAN (National Unity)

Appointed December 1, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

As composed prior to the partition of Czechoslovakia in October, 1938

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(Eight-year term)

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)

(Six-year term)

*Speaker:* DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP  
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

*Speaker:* JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian . . . . .	23
Sudeten German (Henlein). . . . .	23
Czechoslovak Social Democratic . . . . .	20
Communist . . . . .	16
Czechoslovak National Socialist . . . . .	14
Slovak People's. . . . .	11
Czechoslovak People's Catholic . . . . .	11
National Union. . . . .	9
Czechoslovak Trades . . . . .	8
German Social Democratic. . . . .	6
Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc. . . . .	6
German Christian Socialist. . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian . . . . .	45
Sudeten German (Henlein). . . . .	44
Czechoslovak Social Democratic . . . . .	38
Communist . . . . .	30
Czechoslovak National Socialist . . . . .	28
Czechoslovak People's Catholic. . . . .	22
Slovak People's. . . . .	22
Czechoslovak Trades . . . . .	17
National Union. . . . .	17
German Social Democratic. . . . .	11
Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc. . . . .	9
Fascist . . . . .	6
German Christian Socialist. . . . .	6
German Agrarian League . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	300

\*There are also three regional cabinets each with its Prime Minister; in Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia and Ruthenia.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Following the partition of Czechoslovakia in October, 1938, the Communist Party was dissolved. The Agrarian, National Socialist, Catholic and Trades Parties, together with the new Party of National Union, were united to form the Party of National Unity with Rudolf Beran (Premier) as Chairman. The Social Democrats formed a new Party of National Labor in December, 1938, with Antonín Hampl as Chairman. These are the only two parties which will be tolerated in the new Czechoslovakia. The composition and programs of the other parties, which have not yet actually been dissolved, were as follows:

**CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY:** Represented agricultural population and defended its interests; favored protective tariff on agricultural products; the strongest Czechoslovak party.

*Leaders:* Rudolf Beran (Premier), Dr. Milan Hodža (formerly Premier), Jan Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Zadina (formerly Minister of Agriculture), František Machník (formerly Minister of Defense), Václav Donát, František Mašata and Dr. Josef Černý (formerly Minister of the Interior).

**CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but followed constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocated social reform and welfare measures.

*Leaders:* Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (formerly Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Jaromír Nečas (formerly Minister of Social Welfare) and Dr. František Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber).

**CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY:** Composed of workmen, middle class state employees, and traders. Advocated social reforms but opposed to Marxist principles.

*Leaders:* Václav Klofáč (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (formerly Minister of Education), Alois Tučný (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Dr. Jaroslav Stránský, Dr. Antonín Klouda, Frant. Zemínová, Vladimír Polívka and Hugo Bergmann.

**CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY:** Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative with leanings toward social reforms. Aimed at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life, and promotion of interests of high clergy and working classes.

*Leaders:* Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostálek (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber) and Boh. Stašek.

**SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY:** Catholic and conservative. Party of Slovakia.

*Leaders:* Dr. J. Tiso (Premier Minister of Slovak Government), Dr. Martin Sokol and Karol Sidor (Vice Premier).

**NATIONAL UNION:** Originally a merger of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party and National League.

*Leaders:* Dr. Richard Fischer (Chairman of Party), Dr. Josef Matoušek, Dr. František Hodáč and Frant. Ježek.

**CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY:** A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as

against both large capitalists and socialists; followers mostly of middle classes; advocated reduction in heavy taxation.

*Leader:* Rudolf Mlčoch (formerly Minister of Commerce).

**FASCIST PARTY:** Led by R. Gajda, former General in the Czechoslovak army.

*Leaders:* Gen. Rudolf Gajda (Chairman of Party) and Dr. Jiří Branzovský.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo . . . . .	Undetermined.	Václav Klofáč ( <i>Dir.</i> ) K. Z. Klíma ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lidové Listy . . . . .	Undetermined.	Jan Scheinost ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Listy . . . . .	Undetermined.	Vojtěch Holeček ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Osvobození . . . . .	Independent; organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Politika . . . . .	Conservative; nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Střed . . . . .	Organ of National Labor Party.	L. Hájek ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Polední List . . . . .	Extreme nationalist.	Jiří Stříbrný ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Prager Tageblatt . . . . .	Organ of present régime.	R. Keller ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Venkov . . . . .	Undetermined.	Rudolf Halík ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Slovák . . . . . (Bratislava)	Official Slovak organ.	Karol Sidor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lidové Noviny . . . . . (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Eduard Bass ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Central European Observer . . . . . (fortnightly)	Official; political, economic, literary; in English.	Alex Brož ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Europe Centrale . . . . . (weekly)	Political, economic, literary; in French.	J. Linhart ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen  
Area: 16,576 square miles  
Population: 3,777,000 (1938 estimate)

## Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

## Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)

Reconstructed November 4, 1935

## Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

## PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of September, 1936\**

*Speaker:* C. TH. ZAHLE (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	31
Liberal . . . . .	22
Conservative . . . . .	15
Radical . . . . .	7
Faroe Islands Union Party . . . .	1
— . . . . .	—
Total . . . . .	76

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

*Election of October 22, 1935 (for four years)*

*Speaker:* HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	68
Liberal . . . . .	29
Conservative . . . . .	26
Radical . . . . .	14
Free People's . . . . .	5
Justice League . . . . .	4
Communist . . . . .	2
Slesvig . . . . .	1

\*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total . . . . . 149

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Represents mainly laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and universal disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, restriction of imports through exchange regulations, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.



*Leaders:* Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), Vilhelm Buhl (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Justice), Hartvig Frisch (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Minister of Defense), N. Fisker (Minister of Public Works) and J. Kjaerbøl (Minister of Trade).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and the discharge of League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bicameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

*Leaders:* O. Krag and H. Hauch (Members of Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works), S. Brorsen (formerly Minister of Defense), J. S. Vanggaard and K. Kristensen (Members of Lower Chamber).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Represents all occupational and population groups in town and country. In *foreign policy*, nationalistic and neutral vis à vis foreign entanglements, but favors coöperation with other Scandinavian countries including agreement for defense. In *domestic policy*, demands effective neutrality defense based on general conscription; defends Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff against unfair foreign competition, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, compulsory social insurance and scope for private initiative.

*Leaders:* J. Christmas Möller (Chairman of Party), Alfred Bindsløv, V. Fibiger, H. Hasle, P. Korsgaard, Ole Björn Kraft, A. C. D. Petersen (Lower Chamber), Axel B. Lange, Holger Andersen, Halfdan Hendriksen, H. Stein and C. J. F. Sven (Upper Chamber).

**RADICAL PARTY:** Also called "The Radical Left Party;" represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors arbitration of international controversies, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of the Upper Chamber; voluntary military service; stands for religious freedom; coöperates with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade on universal basis, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and progressive direct income and property taxation for social purposes, industrial peace if necessary by state intervention, political and legal equality for women and the coöperative principle.

*Leaders:* C. Th. Zahle (Speaker of Upper Chamber, formerly Premier), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs), A. M. Hansen and Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Education).

**JUSTICE LEAGUE:** Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land to replace all other taxation; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, government by the people with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion and reduction of state activities.

*Leader:* Hans Hansen.

FREE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party; defends agrarian interests.

*Leader:* V. Thomsen.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

*Leader:* Axel Larsen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite.

*Leader:* J. Schmidt.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, E. Woldbye and Nic. Blaedel ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Børsen . . .	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	G. Helweg Larsen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nationaltidende . . .	Conservative.	A. Schoch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politiken . . .	Radical.	N. Hasager ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Socialdemokraten . . .	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Heimdal (Aabenraa) . . .	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	T. Lassen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	Schiöttz-Christensen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus) . . .	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) . . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense) . . .	Conservative.	P. Dreyer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fyns Tidende (Odense) . . .	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . .	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad (Odense) . . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sorø Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	H. Jensen and Wald. Petersen ( <i>Eds.</i> )
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin . . .	Political and literary.	G. Helweg Larsen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Axel Garde ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Økonomi og Politik . . .	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(quarterly)		

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet . . .	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen ( <i>Ch.</i> )
Provins-Journalistforeningen . . .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen ( <i>Ch.</i> )
Ritzaus Bureau . . .	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,544,549 (1936 estimate)

## *President*

DR. JACINTO B. PEYNADO

Elected May 16, 1938; assumed office August 16, 1938

## *Cabinet*

Partido Dominicano

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Last regular election May, 1938*

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*President:* PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Senado is composed of 16 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*President:* ARTURO PELLERANO SARDÁ

The Cámara is composed of 41 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

With the advent of the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. A new government party called the "Partido Dominicano" was formed. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. President Peynado is assisted by Manuel de J. Troncoso de la Concho (Vice-President), Major General José García (Secretary for the Interior and Police), Arturo Logroño (Secretary for the Presidency), Arturo Despradel (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Federico García Godoy, Jr. (Secretary for the Treasury and Commerce), Juan Román (Secretary for Agriculture, Industry and Labor), Emilio Espinola (Secretary for Communications and Public Works), Francisco Benzo (Secretary for Sanitation and Welfare), Virgilio Díaz Ordoñez (Secretary for Justice, Public Education and Fine Arts) and Virgilio Alvarez Pina (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo).

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario del Comercio . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in June, 1930.	J. Hermanos Roque ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Listin Diario . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Arturo Pellerano Sardá ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Opinion . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	René M. Lepervanche ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Tribuna . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in Aug. 1932.	César E. Tirado M. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Este . . . . . (San Pedro de Macorís)	Pro-Government; founded in 1929.	Francisco Xavier Martínez M. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Informacion . . . . . (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,756,552 (1936 estimate)

## *Provisional President*

AURELIO MOSQUERA NARVÁEZ

Elected by Constituent Assembly on December 2, 1938

## *Cabinet*

Non-Party, Predominantly Military

Appointed October 23, 1937

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

*New elections announced for January 15, 1939*

The Constituent Assembly elected to approve a new Constitution was dissolved by the President on December 13, 1938.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke a Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it did not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief

of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. General Enríquez surrendered power on August 10, 1938, to the National Constituent Assembly which had been elected by the vote of the people. It in turn elected Manuel María Borrero as Provisional Constitutional President. He resigned on December 1, 1938, without giving a reason. On December 2, 1938, the Assembly elected Aurelio Mosquera Narváez as President. He dissolved the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1938. New elections for the Assembly have been announced for January 15, 1939, and the Assembly is to convene on February 1, 1939, to elect a Constitutional President.

**LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY:** Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

*Leaders:* Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez (President of the Republic) and Dr. Carlos A. Arroyo del Río.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

*Leader:* Jacinto Jijón Caamaño.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio . . . . .	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons ( <i>Props.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Conservative.	Ortiz Bilbao ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Día . . . . .	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Globo . . . . .	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Bahía de Caráquez)		
Crónica . . . . .	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Cuenca)		
Diario del Sur . . . . .	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Cuenca)		
Mercurio . . . . .	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Cuenca)		
Prensa . . . . .	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Guayaquil)		
Telegrafo . . . . .	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Guayaquil)		
Universo . . . . .	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Guayaquil)		
Provincia . . . . .	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Portoviejo)		
La Razón . . . . .	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Riobamba)		
Cosmopolita . . . . .	Independent.	Nicholás Rubio Vasquez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Ambato) (weekly)		

# EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

## *Ruler*

KING FARUQ I.

Born February 11, 1920

## *Cabinet*

Coalition of Liberal Constitutionalists and Saadists

Appointed June 24, 1938

## *Premier*

MOHAMED MAHMUD PASHA

## PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of May 17, 1936\**

*President:* MAHMUD KHALIL BEY  
(Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd . . . . .	69
Saadist . . . . .	15
Liberal Constitutional . . . . .	13
Ittehad Esh Shaabi (Popular Union) . . . . .	6
Watani (Nationalist) . . . . .	1
Independents . . . . .	33
Undecided . . . . .	8
Vacancies . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 147

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Chamber of Deputies)

*Elections of March 31 (Upper Egypt) and April 2 (Lower Egypt), 1938, five-year term*

*Speaker:* BAHÍ ED DIN BARAKAT  
PASHA (Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal Constitutional . . . . .	93
Saadist . . . . .	89
Ittehad Esh Shaabi . . . . .	19
Wafd . . . . .	13
Watani . . . . .	3
Independents . . . . .	47
Total . . . . .	264

\* Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the Government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Gov-



ernment in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain. In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly won independent status. The first requisite was to settle upon a political combination to define and to carry out suitable policies.

On December 30, 1937, the Wafdist Cabinet of Nahas Pasha was dismissed and replaced by a coalition group (in which all parties except the Wafd were represented) under the Premiership of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. To this Cabinet was entrusted the duty of holding new elections.

Shortly after the date mentioned, a group headed by Dr. Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy Pasha broke away from the Wafd on an issue of party discipline and formed the Saadist Wafd (so-called Saadist Party) which asserted its adherence to the first principles of the original Wafd of the great Egyptian nationalist, Saad Zaghlul Pasha.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies which were held on March 31 and April 2, 1937, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Cabinet coalition and the Saadists. The latter declined, however, to participate when the Cabinet was reformed at the end of April to take account of the elections. The new Government represented, in the main, a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Liberal Constitutionalists. The single Watani member was dropped.

Although the Saadist attitude in the Chamber was that of a benevolent opposition, the Government proved to be unworkable without their participation in the Cabinet. It was reformed on June 24, 1938, to comprise five Liberal Constitutionalists, five Saadists, and three Independents, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha remaining Premier.

Since then the Government has been occupied with the passage of an increased budget taking account of Egypt's new responsibilities, and the enactment of new taxation to provide the additional funds required.

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt have developed since the war out of differences in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life — or out of purely personal considerations of party leaders desirous of power. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

**WAFD PARTY:** Founded in 1919 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians.

*Leaders:* Mustapha En Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (formerly Minister of Finance), Abdel Hamid Abdel Haqq (leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharrem Pasha (formerly Minister of Public Works), Hamdi Seif En Nasr Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

**LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY:** Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

*Leaders:* Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, Premier), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (Minister of Justice), Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (Minister of Education), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (Minister of Waqfs).

**SAADIST PARTY:** Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

*Leaders:* Dr. Ahmed Maher (President of Party, Minister of Finance), Mahmud Fahmy En Nokrashy Pasha (Minister of the Interior), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (Minister of Communications), Dr. Hamed Mahmud (Minister of Public Health), Saba Habashy Bey (Minister of Commerce and Industry).

**POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI):** Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha. Its program has not yet been adopted.

*Leader:* Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Communications; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

**NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI):** Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

*Leader:* Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al) . . . . .	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Akher Saa (weekly) . . . .	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Balagh (Al) . . . . .	Independent.	Abdel Qader Hamza Pasha ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Bassir (Al) . . . . .	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Alexandria)		
Dustur (Ad) . . . . .	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lataif El Musawara (Al) . .	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Misr (Al) . . . . .	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Misri (Al) . . . . .	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mokattam (Al) . . . . .	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius ( <i>Proprs.</i> )
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly) . .	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Makarius Bey ( <i>Proprs.</i> )
		Fuad Sarruf ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rosa Al Yussef. . . . .	Illustrated.	Rosa Al Yussef ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Wafd Al Misri (Al) . . . .	Wafdist; large circulation.	Maitre Abdul Latif Muhammad Sadiq ( <i>Ed.</i> )
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne . . . .	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Egyptian Gazette . . . . .	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Egyptian Mail . . . . .	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giornale d'Oriente . . . .	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Images (weekly) . . . . .	Illustrated, in French.	C. and E. Zeida ( <i>Proprs. and Eds.</i> )
Journal d'Egypte, Le . . . .	In French.	E. Gallad ( <i>Prop.</i> )
		N. Nahas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien . . . . .	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government.
Patrie, La . . . . .	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Namé Ganem ( <i>Prop.</i> )
		Raphael Souranio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Réforme, La . . . . .	In French.	Comte de Saab ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Semaine Financière La . . .	Political, economic, financial; in French.	R. Kahil ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Sphinx (weekly) . . . . .	Social, political, economic; in English.	P. S. Taylor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tachydromos . . . . .	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

# ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,353 square miles

Population: 1,126,413 (1934 census)

## *President of the Republic*

KONSTANTIN PÄTS

Elected April 24, 1938 in accordance with the new Constitution  
for six years

## *Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces*

GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONER

## *Cabinet*

Appointed May 9, 1938

## *Premier*

KAAREL EENPALU

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Riigikogu)

### NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Riiginõukogu)

*Appointed in 1938 (for four years)*

*President:* MIHKEL PUNG

Number of members . . . . . 40

### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Riigivolikogu)

*Elected in February, 1938 (for four years)*

*President:* PROF. JÜRI ULUOTS

Number of members . . . . . 80

The new Constitution of Estonia was proclaimed on January 1, 1938, and elections were held for members of the Chamber of Deputies of the new Parliament on February 24 and 25, 1938. Parliament convened for a short session on April 21, 1938.

As a background to the development of the Government in Estonia, it may be stated that on March 12, 1934, the Acting President promulgated decrees abolishing movements against the Government and introducing martial law for the entire country; he also appointed General Johan Laidoner as Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian armed forces.

The 1934 régime disbanded the War Veterans movement and removed all former members and supporters thereof from positions in government, military, police, municipal, and local self-government institutions. It prorogued the Parliament, abolished political parties, and placed the press under control. Public meetings and processions were prohibited except with the consent of the Government.

A plebiscite held in February, 1936, gave an almost unanimous vote in favor of a government proposal for constitutional reform. Thereby the Government was authorized to call elections for the selection of members of a bicameral National Assembly to revise the Constitution. The 80 members of the first chamber of the National Assembly were elected in December, 1936. The second chamber was comprised of 40 members: 30 selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions and from occupational and professional organizations of the corporative type, and 10 were appointed by the Acting President.

The opening meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in Tallinn on February 18, 1937. A new Constitution based on a draft prepared by the Government was finally passed by the Constituent Assembly on July 28, 1937, and presented to the Acting President two days later. The Constitution was proclaimed by the Acting President on September 3, 1937, to become effective on January 1, 1938. Pending the election of a President in the latter half of April, Konstantin Päts continued to act as Head of State under the title of President-Regent.

The new Constitution provides for a National Assembly consisting of two Chambers, the Chamber of Deputies whose members shall be elected by universal suffrage and a National Council the members of which shall either be appointed or will hold membership by virtue of their official positions. A new Chamber of Deputies shall be elected and a new National Council appointed at least every four years. The President shall hold office for six years.

Since no political parties have been permitted in Estonia since 1934, when martial law and an authoritarian rule were established, elections for members to the Chamber of Deputies of the new Parliament were based on the personal merits of the respective candidates. Such candidates could qualify to run for election only upon the approval of the Government. It was tacitly understood that no candidate should criticize the Government and police permission was required for holding campaign meetings prior to elections. Eighty members were elected to the Chamber of Deputies (Riigivolikogu). Of the 40 members of the National Council (Riiginõukogu), 30 were selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions, and from occupational and professional organizations of the corporative type, and ten were appointed by the Head of State.

After convening on April 21, 1938, Parliament elected Konstantin Päts as President of the Republic of Estonia. Mr. Päts was the only candidate and had been President-Regent since September, 1937. A Cabinet was formed under the leadership of Kaarel Eenpalu on May 9, 1938.

The first session of the Estonian Parliament under the new Constitution lasted until the end of June, during which time it elected committees to handle the preliminary work of the various legislative matters coming before it, passed an amnesty law and various other laws requiring immediate attention. Parliament convened again on October 11, 1938, for a term of six months.

## PRESS

Regulations placing the press under Government control were issued on December 18, 1934, and January 19, 1935

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Päevaleht . . . . .	Independent.	Tallinna Eesti Kirjastusühisus (Prop.) H. Tammer (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rahvaleht . . . . .	Independent.	O. Soots ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revalsche Zeitung . . . .	Organ of German minority.	A. de Vries ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uus Eesti . . . . .	Government controlled.	Kirjastus o.-ü. "Uus Eesti" ( <i>Prop.</i> )
		A. Oiderman and H. Kukke ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Postimees . . . . .	Government owned.	J. Kitsberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Tartu-Dorpat)		
Vesti Dnya . . . . .	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Majandusteated . . . . .	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(weekly)		
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Sta- tistics ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Kaubandus-Tööstuskoja . .	Economic and financial; bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	
Teataja (bi-monthly)		
Konjunktuur . . . . .	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(monthly)		

## NEWS AGENCY

Eesti Telegraafi Agentuur .	Estonian Telegraph Agency.	Karl Kornel ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)  
Area: 147,811 square miles  
Population: 3,834,662 (1937 estimate)

## *President*

KYÖSTI KALLIO

Elected February 15, 1937  
Assumed office March 1, 1937, for six-year term

## *Cabinet*

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian and National  
Progressive Parties)  
Appointed March 12, 1937

## *Premier*

A. K. CAJANDER (National Progressive)

## PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

*Election of July, 1936 (for three years)*

*Speaker:* VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	83
Agrarian . . . . .	53
Swedish People's . . . . .	21
National Coalition . . . . .	20
Patriotic National Movement . . . . .	14
National Progressive . . . . .	7
Small Farmers . . . . .	1
Popular . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	200

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d Internationale.

*Leaders:* Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), Väinö Voionmaa (Minister of Commerce), E. Huttunen, K. H. Wiik, A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), K. Kukkonen, J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Minister), V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works), M. Pekkala (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Dr. J. Helo. *Diet Group:* M. Pekkala (Chairman of Diet Group), H. Aattela, J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Kuusisto, V. Hakkila, Aino Lehtokoski, O. Reinikainen (Assistant Minister for Social Affairs).

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

*Leaders:* P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Defense), Eemeli Aakula, K. Hautamäki, Artturi Leinonen, E. Nevasalo, A. Sallinen and V. Vesterinen (formerly Minister of Communications and Public Works). *Diet Group:* J. E. Pilppula (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Vesterinen and J. Leppälä (Vice Chairmen of Diet Group), J. Koivuranta, T. N. Vilhula, J. Takala (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Kukkonen, V. Venho, J. Niukkanen, K. Huittinen, T. Janhonen and V. Kalliokoski.

**SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY:** Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

*Leaders:* Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Dr. Eirik Hornborg, Jan Gastrin, Prof. Hugo E. Pipping and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuhielm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), E. Stenwall (Secretary of Diet Group) and J. E. Hästbacka.

**NATIONAL COALITION PARTY:** Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

*Leaders:* Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), Prof. Edwin Linkomies, Dr. J. Jännes, Col. Paavo Talvela, Dr. F. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Koskelainen, Ville Mattinen, Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister of Defense), Kalle Soini. *Diet Group:* P. Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), Edwin Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Honka (Secretary of Diet Group), Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, T. Horelli, V. Kokko, and K. Moilanen.

**PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT:** This party was ordered to disband by the Government on November 22, 1938. It was radically nationalist with strong fascist tendencies; constituted the extreme right of the Diet and represented especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

*Leaders:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, I. Nikkola. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, Rev. K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Reino Alakulju (Secretary of Diet Group).

**NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY:** A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

*Leaders:* Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party, Premier), L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman (Vice-Chairman of Party), Eljas Erkkö (Minister of Foreign Affairs), K. J. Ståhlberg (formerly President of the Republic), Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), T. M. Kivimäki (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin and Mandi Hannula. *Diet Group:* A. Inkilä (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), H. Kannisto (Secretary of Diet Group), A. K. Cajander, T. M. Kivimäki, Oskari Mantere, Helena Syrjälä.

**SMALL FARMERS' PARTY:** Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.



*Leader:* E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

POPULAR PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

*Leader:* H. Niskanen (Chairman of Party).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta . . . . .	Patriotic National Movement.	R. G. Kallia ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Helsingin Sanomat . . . .	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hufvudstadsbladet . . . .	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Kauppalehti . . . . .	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus . . .	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti .	Social Democratic.	Emil Leino and Eino Kilpi ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Svenska Pressen . . . . .	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uusi Suomi . . . . .	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kaleva (Oulu) . . . . .	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori) . .	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aamulehti (Tampere) . . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku) .	Swedish People's.	C. E. Olin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Turun Sanomat (Turku) . . .	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen
Uusi Aura (Turku) . . . . .	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ilkka (Vaasa) . . . . .	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vaasa (Vaasa) . . . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kansan Työ (Viipuri) . . . .	Social Democratic.	A. Aaltonen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Karjala (Viipuri) . . . . .	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Maakansa (Viipuri) . . . . .	Agrarian.	E. Lappalainen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mercator (weekly) . . . . .	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Pellervo (weekly) . . . . .	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyninen ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Yhteishyvä (weekly) . . . . .	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial; in English.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nya Argus (monthly) . . . . .	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhjelm ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Valvoja-Aika (monthly) . . . .	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	J. Kahma ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Unitas (quarterly) . . . . .	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren ( <i>Ed.</i> )
NEWS AGENCIES		
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Presscentralen . . . . .	Independent.	Marcus Tölet ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST) . . . .	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )

# FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

## *President*

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

## *Cabinet*

Radical Socialist

Appointed April 10, 1938

## *Premier*

EDOUARD DALADIER (Radical Socialist)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

*Elections of October 23, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)*

*Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)*

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Left . . . . .	151
Republican Union . . . . .	65
Democratic and Radical Union . . . . .	27
Republican, National and Social Action . . . . .	20
Socialist . . . . .	15
Communist . . . . .	2
Belonging to no group . . . . .	32
Vacancy . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	314

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

*Last election, April-May, 1936 (for four years)*

*Speaker: EDOUARD HERRIOT (Radical-Socialist)*

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist . . . . .	155
Radical Socialist and Radical Republican . . . . .	116
Communist . . . . .	73
Republican Federation . . . . .	62
Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals . . . . .	40
Independent Republicans of Social Action . . . . .	26
Democratic Left and Independent Radicals . . . . .	38
Socialist and Republican Union . . . . .	29
Independent Left, Camille Pelletan, Frontist, Proletarian Unity, and Young Republic . . . . .	12
Independent Popular Action . . . . .	15
Independent Republican . . . . .	11
Popular Democrat . . . . .	14
Independent Agrarian . . . . .	11
French Social Group . . . . .	9
Independents of Republican and National Union . . . . .	4
Belonging to no group . . . . .	2
Vacancy . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 618

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political groupings in the French Parliament may be divided as follows: (1) those which are parties in the true sense of the term (possessing permanent national and local organization, with committeemen, strict discipline and funds); and (2) groups which exist only on the Parliamentary terrain and have no roots in the country.

The important *parties* are: on the *Left*, the Radical and Radical Socialist, the Socialist and Republican Union, Socialist and Communist; and on the *Right*, the Democratic Alliance and the National Republican Party. They are organized in the chambers and throughout the country. *Groups* do not have the same names in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they have party organization in the country at large. Frequently a group is an offshoot of one of the regular parties; it may be formed to escape regular party discipline, for each member of a group votes as he wishes; or to increase one's chances of placement on a committee. At other times they are formed for regional interests; sometimes because of the influence of a strong personality. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of Deputies of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments on all of the 21 committees.

A party or group has only one platform to which its members in both the Chamber and Senate adhere. However, the self-same party or group may have several names, e.g., one of the parties of the Right is known throughout the country as the National Republican Party, in the Chamber its members go under the name of the Republican Federation, in the Senate as the Republican Union. The following chart gives the major parties and groups, and their various names:

## PARTIES AND GROUPS OF THE LEFT

<i>Name in Chamber</i>	<i>Name in Senate</i>	<i>Name in Country</i>
Radical and Radical Socialist.	Democratic Left	Radical and Radical Socialist Party
Socialist (S. F. I. O.) . . .	Socialist (S. F. I. O.)	Socialist Party (S. F. I. O.)
Socialist Republican Union .	Democratic Left (for the most part)	Party of Socialist and Republican Union
Camille Pelletan . . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Frontist . . . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Proletarian Unity . . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Young Republic . . . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Communist. . . . .	Communist	Communist Party

## PARTIES AND GROUPS OF THE RIGHT

<i>Name in Chamber</i>	<i>Name in Senate</i>	<i>Name in Country</i>
Left Republicans . . . .	Republican Union	Party of Democratic Alliance
Independent Radicals . .	(for the most part)	
Republican Federation. .	Republican Union	National Republican Party
Republican and National Union Independents . .	Republican, National, and Social Action	
Independent Agrarians . .	No counterpart in Senate	French Agrarian and Peasant Party
Popular Democrats . . . .	No counterpart in Senate	Popular Democrats
Democratic Left and Inde- pendent Radicals	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Independent Republicans .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
French Social Group . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Republicans of Social Action	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Independents of Popular Action	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization

## PARTIES OF THE LEFT

## RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY:

Name in Chamber: the same.

Name in Senate: Democratic Left.

This is one of the largest and oldest parties in France; it is *the* great party in the history of the Third Republic. It is evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and middle class bourgeoisie. Its national though not its parliamentary strength has shown a tendency towards decline; the result has been added strength for the Socialists. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. Its *foreign policy* at the present time is not very different from other parties; in the past it favored the League of Nations, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, upholds the priority of the Chamber over the Senate; extension of communal autonomy; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (although not state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, favors free secondary State schools.

*Leaders:* Edouard Daladier (President of the Party, Premier and Minister of National Defense and War) and Edouard Herriot (Honorary President, Speaker of the Chamber). *Deputies* — Edouard Daladier, Edouard Herriot, Georges Bonnet (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Paul Marchandeau (Minister of Justice), Guy La Chambre (Minister of Air), Cesar Campinchi (Minister of Marine), Jean Zay (Minister of Education), Pierre Gentin (Minister of Commerce), Marc Rucart (Minister of Public Health), Jules Julien (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones). *Senators:* Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Camille Chautemps (Vice-Premier and formerly Premier), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Interior, formerly Premier), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier), Maurice Violette (formerly Minister of State without Portfolio), Alphonse Gasnier-Duparc (formerly Minister of the Navy), Theodore Steeg (formerly Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council), Lucien Saint, Justin Godart, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier, and Daniel Vincent.

## SOCIALIST PARTY:

Name in Chamber: the same. Name in Senate: the same.

Adherent of 2d Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. In *foreign policy* it has found much of its old program temporarily unworkable though it still supports international coöperation, the League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or

consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers, small landowners and tenants; defends the 40 hour week; favors right of public employees to organize, laws to protect labor, social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants; approves of female suffrage.

*Leader:* Léon Blum (formerly Premier). *Deputies* — Léon Blum, Vincent Auriol (formerly Minister of Justice), Marx Dormoy (formerly Minister of the Interior), Georges Monnet (formerly Minister of Agriculture), André Février (formerly Minister of Labor), Jean Baptiste Lebas (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Albert Rivière (formerly Minister of Pensions), Marius Moutet (formerly Minister of Colonies) and Charles Spinasse (formerly Minister of National Economy). *Senators:* André Morizet (floor leader), Louis Gros, Eugène Nicolas. *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski and Paul Faure (formerly Minister of State without Portfolio).

#### PARTY OF SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION:

Name in Chamber: the same. Name in Senate: no separate individuality, most of its members belong to the Democratic Left.

Composed of elements of the Socialists, French Socialists, Republican Socialists, Socialists of France and Independents. Opportunistic in policy. Stands midway between the Radical-Socialist and the Socialist parties, approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics. In *foreign policy* favors the League of Nations and a direct understanding with Germany. In *domestic policy* favors extension of state monopolies to attain a degree of socialism.

*Leader:* Paul Boncour (formerly Premier and member of the Democratic Left party in the Senate). *Deputies* — Paul Ramadier (formerly Minister of Labor), Eugène Frot (formerly Minister of Interior) and Raymond Patenôtre (Minister of National Economy).

#### COMMUNIST PARTY:

Name in Chamber: the same. Name in Senate: the same.

The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920; well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program vis-à-vis great property holdings but defends "small" property, i.e., holdings of the lower bourgeoisie and peasantry; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign policy*, has become increasingly nationalistic though formerly it used to embarrass the Government as regards military and colonial policies; favors intervention in Spanish civil war.

*Leader:* Marcel Cachin (Senator). *Deputies* — Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Renaud Jean, Gabriel Péri and André Marty. *Senators:* Marcel Cachin and Clamamus.

#### PARTIES OF THE RIGHT

##### PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE:

Name in Chamber: Left Republicans; Independent Radicals. Name in Senate: no separate individuality; most members belong to Republican Union.

The party was organized in 1920 and reorganized in 1936, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, upholds the Versailles Treaty but is divided concerning relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*,

favors secularism with religious freedom; antisocialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, but accepts income and business taxes. Corresponds, in Chamber to the Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals, and in the Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

*Leader:* Pierre Etienne Flandin (President of the Party, formerly Premier). *Deputies* — Pierre Etienne Flandin, L. Baréty (formerly General Reporter of the Budget) and Paul Reynaud (now Minister of Finance and formerly a member of the party).

#### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY:

Name in Chamber: Republican Federation; other members are the Independents of Republican and National Union.

Name in Senate: Republican Union.

It is the outstanding conservative party of both the Chamber and the Senate. It recruits its support among the wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance. It represents Union of Economic Interests and big industrialists, including the Comité des Forges; forms chief elements of the Right Center, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and forty-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand.

*Leader:* Louis Marin (former Minister of State without Portfolio). *Deputies:* Louis Marin, Camille Blaisot (former Under-Secretary of State), Pierre Taittinger, Philippe Henriot and Xavier Vallat. *Senators:* Léon Berard (floor leader), René Coté, Jean Fabry, Alexandre Millerande, Georges Pernot, François de Wendel.

#### POPULAR DEMOCRATIC:

Name in Chamber: the same.

Name in Senate: no counterpart.

Not really a party, yet it is more than a parliamentary group since it has an annual congress. It is the fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions; represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, advocates Christian Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

*Leaders:* Paul Simon (floor leader) and Champetier de Ribes (Minister of Pensions).

#### GROUPS OF THE LEFT

(They exist only in the Chamber of Deputies. They have no counterpart in the Senate nor do they have any national organization.)

**INDEPENDENT LEFT:** This is an amalgamation of various small groups: (Camille Pelletan group, Frontist, Proletarian Unity, Young Republic).

**CAMILLE PELLETAN GROUP:** Dissidents from the Radical-Socialist Party, of which it composed an extreme Left wing, founded by M. Cudenet. These joined the Independent Left formed by M. J. M. Renaitour.

**FRONTIST:** Composed of extreme Left Radicals, founded by M. Bergery with the name of the Social Front. Very advanced, but hostile to the Communists.

**PROLETARIAN UNITY:** Usually called "Pupists" (P.U.P.), comprised of dissident Communists and extremist Socialists, such as MM. Chasseigne and Petrus Faure.

**YOUNG REPUBLIC:** Composed of Christian Socialists adhering to the Popular Front such as M. Philippe Serre.

#### GROUPS OF THE RIGHT

(Except for the last mentioned group, they exist only in the Chamber of Deputies, having no counterpart in the Senate nor any national organization.)

**DEMOCRATIC LEFT AND INDEPENDENT RADICAL GROUP:** Formerly Radical Left, to which have been added certain reelected Left independents and certain elements of the Left who seceded from the Democratic Alliance (party presided over by M. Flandin). An opposition group, but partisan of "concentration." *Leaders:* de Chappedelaine (Minister of Merchant Marine) and Adrien Dariac.

**INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS:** An opposition group founded and led by Georges Mandel, and including MM. Fernand-Laurent and Scapini.

**INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS OF SOCIAL ACTION:** An opposition group; formed of former elements of the Right Center group formerly known as the Republican and Social group of M. Georges Pernot, the former Center Republican group of M. André Tardieu in the preceding legislature, added to which are certain young and independent elements with a Croix de Feu tendency. The section of this group called the Independent Republicans of Social Action has no leader but a directorate composed of Paul Morane and Robert Sérot.

**INDEPENDENT AGRARIANS:** Composed of dissidents from M. Dorgères' agrarian movement, and has at its head M. Mathé.

**INDEPENDENT POPULAR ACTION:** A small opposition group composed of the Republican Popular Union, and Socialist Christians; a regional group limited almost exclusively to Alsace. *Leader:* Michel Walter.

**FRENCH SOCIAL GROUP:** A small opposition group, most of its members formerly belonged to the National Republican Party. *Leader:* M. Ybarnégaray.

**DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN UNION:** Exists only in the Senate; a mildly conservative group standing midway between the Republican Union and the Democratic Left. *Leader:* Yves Le Trocqueur. *Senators:* Henry Bordeaux, James Hennessy and Edouard Roussel.

#### PRESS

##### NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN PARIS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française . . . . . 50,000*	Royalist; placed on Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo ( <i>Adm. Ed.</i> ) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras ( <i>Pol. Eds.</i> )

\* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1938.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Agence Economique et Financière . . . . .	Leading French Financial journal; standing agreement with London Financial Times and the New York Journal of Commerce; progressive, Radical-Socialist in line.	Robert Bollack ( <i>General Dir.</i> )
Aube . . . . .	Catholic; organ of Popular Democrats.	Gaston Tessier ( <i>Asso. Dir.</i> )
Croix . . . . . 240,000	Catholic; conservative; opposed the Popular Front.	Paul Féron-Vrau ( <i>Prop.</i> ) René Berteaux ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Epoque . . . . .	Conservative; nationalistic; organ of Jeunesses Patriotes.	Henri de Kérillis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ere Nouvelle . . . . .	Radical.	Gaboriau ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Excelsior . . . . . 350,000	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Paul Dupuy Fils. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Figaro . . . . . 60,000	Conservative right; specializes in Paris news.	Lucien Romier ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Vlad. d'Ormesson ( <i>For. Ed.</i> )
Homme Libre . . . . .	Independent.	Gentin ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Humanité . . . . . 450,000	Official organ of Communist Party.	Marcel Cachin ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Gabriel Peri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Information . . . . . 105,000	Independent; largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Fernand de Brinon ( <i>For. Ed.</i> )
Intransigeant . . . . . 700,000	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican.	Ribardiere ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Latzarus ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jour . . . . . 360,000	Independent; right tendencies.	Léon Bailby ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Journal . . . . . 900,000	Independent, moderate, generally without marked political tendency; semi-official; one of the Big Five.	M. Guimier ( <i>Adm.</i> ) J. de Marcillac ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Saint Brice ( <i>For. Ed.</i> )
Journal des Débats . . . . 35,000	Republican center; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest paper in France.	Etienne de Nalèche ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Chaumeix ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Pierre Bernus ( <i>For. Ed.</i> )
Journée Industrielle . . . 60,000	Independent; represents productive industry.	Pupier ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Liberté . . . . . 70,000	Formerly conservative; now quasi-Fascist, the official organ of French Popular Party.	Jacques Doriot ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Matin . . . . . 550,000	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; progressive; one of the Big Five.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Stephane Lauzanne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ouvre . . . . . 250,000	Radical Socialist, wide provincial circulation (left wing).	Raud ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Jean Piot ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Geneviève Tabouis ( <i>For. Ed.</i> )
Ordre . . . . .	Right Center.	Emile Buré ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Paris-Midi } . . . . .	Independent; moderate left center tendency.	J. Prouvost ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Jeune ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Paris-Soir } . . . . .	Independent; moderate left center tendency; these two papers are really the noon and evening editions of the same daily; one of the Big Five.	J. Prouvost ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Pierre Lazareff and Gabriel Perreux ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Petit Journal . . . . . 300,000	Organ of the French Social Party.	de La Rocque ( <i>Prop.</i> )



<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Petit Parisien . . . . . 1,650,000	Independent; most "newsy" of all papers; one of the Big Five.	Pierre Dupuy ( <i>Prop.</i> ) M. Elie J. Bois ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Peuple . . . . .	Labor Socialist; official organ of trade unions.	Léon Jouhaux ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Populaire . . . . . 120,000	Official organ of Socialists.	Léon Blum ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Bracke ( <i>Ed.</i> )
République . . . . .	Organ of right wing of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; opposed Popular Front; anti-communist.	Emile Roche ( <i>Dir.</i> ) P. Dominique ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Temps . . . . . 120,000	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; controlled by Steel trust; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux ( <i>Dir.</i> ) de Mares, Roland ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

Provincial papers are generally published in the capital cities of the old provinces. Their influence extends over the territory formerly constituting the province. Thus the papers of Rennes circulate through most of Brittany, those of Marseille throughout Provence, etc.

La France de Bordeaux . . . (Bordeaux) 221,667	Radical Socialist; leading paper of Southwest.	Astier ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Le Petite Gironde . . . . (Bordeaux) 350,000	Moderate Republican.	R. Chapon ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Le Petit Dauphinois . . . . (Grenoble) 200,000	Non-partisan; read throughout Dauphiny and Savoy.	Besson ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Echo du Nord . . . . . (Lille) 248,492	Opposed to extremist tendencies of Right or Left.	Dubar ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Le Courrier du Centre . . . (Limoges)	Moderate; good agricultural news.	
Lyon Republicain . . . . . (Lyon) 200,000	Moderate Republican; read by upper class.	
Nouvelliste de Lyon . . . . (Lyon) 292,000	Catholic; ten daily editions.	Régis Rambaud ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Progrès de Lyon . . . . . (Lyon) 300,000	Progressively Republican.	L. Delaroche ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Le Petit Marseillais . . . . (Marseille)	Republican; reflects trends of Marseille as a trading city.	G. Bourrageas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Petit Provençal . . . . . (Marseille) 190,000	Radical Socialist.	V. Delpuech ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Est Republicain . . . . . (Nancy) 135,000	Strongly nationalist; most important paper in Lorraine; 8 daily editions.	René Mercier ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Eclaireur de l'Est . . . . (Reims) 85,000	Leftist; owned by mayor of Reims.	Paul Marchandeau ( <i>Prop.</i> )
L'Ouest Eclair . . . . . (Rennes) 230,000	Democratic and Catholic; one of the bulkiest French newspapers; most important paper of Brittany.	Desgrées du Lou ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Les Dernières Nouvelles . . . (Strasbourg) 140,000	Republican; general news; a French and German edition.	Aristide Quillet ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Depeche de Toulouse . . . . (Toulouse) 230,824	Official organ of the Radical Socialist Party; most influential paper outside Paris, especially in South; widely read throughout France.	Maurice Sarraut ( <i>Prop.</i> )

## WEEKLY, MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

Candide (weekly) . . . . .	Political and literary; opposed Popular Front.	Fayard ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Europe Nouvelle (weekly) . .	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mme. Madeleine le Verrier ( <i>Dir.</i> ) "Pertinax" ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gringoire (weekly) . . .	Political and literary; opposed Popular Front; more violent than <i>Candide</i> .	de Carbuccia ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Je Suis Partout (weekly) . . .	Republican national.	Pierre Gaxotte ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Economiste Français (weekly) . . .	Economic.	André Liesse ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Payen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Emancipation Nationale (weekly) . . .	Organ of French Popular Party; anti-fascist.	Jacques Doriot ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Exportateur Français (bi-monthly) . . .	Important commercial and industrial review.	Armand Touche ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Illustration . . . . .	Social, literary and political; beautiful typography; wide circulation abroad.	Baschet ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Lumière (weekly) . . . . .	Advanced left.	George Boris ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Marianne (weekly) . . . . .	Independent left; political and literary.	Raymond Patenôtre ( <i>Prop.</i> ) M. Darrès ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Journal des Finances (weekly) . . .	Economic and financial.	Albert Aupetit and Germain-Martin ( <i>Dirs.</i> ) Edouard Payen ( <i>Ed.</i> ) George Duhamel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mercure de France (weekly) . . .	Literary and political.	
Messidor . . . . .	Social and political; published by the General Labor Confederation.	Léon Jouhaux ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revue de France (weekly) . . .	Moderate Republican.	de Carbuccia ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Marcel Prévost ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Bleue (bi-monthly) . . .	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Lucien Maury ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly) . . .	Right Center.	Comte de Fels ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Revue des Deux Mondes (bi-monthly) . . .	Conservative.	Chaumeix ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly) . . .	Royalist.	René Pinon ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> ) Henri Massis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Hebdomadaire (bi-monthly) . . .	Conservative.	François Le Grix ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Affaires Étrangères (monthly) . . .	Foreign affairs.	J. Ray and Albert Mousset ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Chronologie Politique Internationale (monthly) . . .	Chronology of political events in all countries.	Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Étienne Dennerly and Louis Joxe ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly) . . .	Independent; Republican.	J. F. Compeyrot ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politique Étrangère (bi-monthly) . . .	International politics.	Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Revue d'Economie Politique (quarterly) . . .	Economic and financial.	Charles Rist and Gaëtan Pirou ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier . . . . .	Financial and political; independent.	Robert Bollack ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agence Havas . . . . .	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-D. N. B. group.	Charles Houssaye ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> )
Agence Radio . . . . .	Political and financial; independent.	Crucy ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 209,880 square miles (land area; October, 1938, estimate)

Population: 78,700,000 (October, 1938, estimate)

*Fuehrer and Chancellor*

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

*Cabinet*

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

*Election of March 29, 1936*

*President:* HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members . . . . . 855\*

\* Including new Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8 percent of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99 percent of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the régime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to that of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

## UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution (Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop (already then foreign minister) and Hess, reading as follows:

"Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich of March 13, 1938.

"The Reich Government has adopted the following Law, which is hereby promulgated:

"Article 1. The Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich, adopted by the Austrian Federal Government on March 13, 1938, is hereby declared a German Reich Law; it has the following text:

(Here follows the law given above, cited here as part of Article 1 of the Reich Law.)

"Article 2. The law in effect in Austria remains in effect until further notice. The introduction of Reich law into Austria will occur through the Fuehrer and Reichchancellor or the ministers empowered for this purpose by him.

"Article 3. The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution and elaboration of this law, in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned.

"Article 4. The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation."

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite and Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the Reichstag election, there was, as usual, only the one, National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were of course declared elected.

The balloting was as follows:

In Austria: the plebiscite: "Yes" 4,443,208 (99.7 percent of votes cast); "No" 11,807; invalid 5,763. In the "Old Reich": the plebiscite: "Yes" 44,362,667 (99.0 percent of the votes cast); "No" 440,429; invalid 66,606.

The Reichstag election: Austria plus "Old Reich": For the Nazi list 48,751,587 (99.1 percent of the votes cast); against the Nazi list 452,170; invalid 75,170.

In October, 1938, German troops marched into Czechoslovakia and added to the Reich an area of some 16,000 square miles and a population of about 4,000,000.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In

*domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for a further four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans are being rapidly eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large percentage of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State.

*Leaders:* Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Minister of the Interior), Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dorpmüller (Minister of Transportation), Hans Kerrl (Minister for Church Affairs), Dr. Hans Frank (Minister without Portfolio), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office), Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA), Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jünger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .		Fritz Lucke ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the S.S.	Gunter d'Alquen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Angriff . . . . .	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.		Dr. Karl Silex ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kölnische Zeitung . . . . . (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Frankfurter Zeitung . . . . . (Frankfurt)		Dr. Johann Schäfer ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei G. m. b. H. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . . (Hamburg)		E. Welter ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Dr. Sven von Müller ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hans Drexler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hamburger Tageblatt . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Fritz Rossberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Hermann Okrass ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. Giselher Wirsing ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Alfred Rosenberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Berliner Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Study of war origins.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Europäische Revue . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Julius Streicher ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Ernst Hiemer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . . .	Geographical.	August Bach ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Dr. Joachim Moras ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		Prof. Carl Muth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		Dr. Werner Markert ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		Wilhelm Ziegler ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas- Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Dr. Otto Mejer ( <i>Director Gen- eral</i> )
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## AUSTRIAN PRESS

## PUBLISHED IN VIENNA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde . . . . .	Mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Grosse Volkszeitung . . . .	Serious; large circulation.	Dr. Marc Siegelberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neuigkeits Weltblatt . . . .	Liberal Catholic.	Steyrermuehlges ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Neues Wiener Journal . . . .	Conservative; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	Franz Mach ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . . . .	Old established very impor- tant daily with large circula- tion; represents financial and middle-class interest; contains largest selection of internationally significant news published in Austria.	August Kirsch ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Hans Kerschbaum ( <i>Ed.</i> ) O. Loewenstein & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Reichspost . . . . .	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic; highly clerical.	Ladislaus Krejci ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Steyrermuehl A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Dr. Emil Loebl ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegraf . . . . .	Boulevard paper; sensational.	Herold Komm. Ges. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Dr. Friedrich Funder ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wiener Neusste Nachrichten.	Pan-German; controlled by German capital; brilliantly and significantly edited; anti-semitic.	Karl Frank Bondi ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Dr. Gustav Canaval ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Wiener Tag . . . . .	Pseudo-democratic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags. A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Dr. Leonhard Olscha ( <i>Admin.</i> ) Hans Mauthe ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Boerse . . . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	"Der Tag" Verlags A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Vinzenz Ludwig Ostry ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Kronos-Verlag A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Josef Gellert ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Der Morgen . . . . . (weekly)	Same control and policy as Der Wiener Tag.	"Der Morgen" Verlags Ges. m. b. H. (Prop.) Maximilian Schreier (Ed.) Frau Maria Klausberger (Ed.)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt . . . . . (weekly)	Political, economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (Prop.) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (Ed.)
Wiener Boersen Kurier . . . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Paul Szemere (Prop. and Ed.)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche . . . . .	Economic and financial; very well informed.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. (Prop.) Franz Geissler (Ed.)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten . . . . . (thrice monthly)	Economic; liberal.	Kulturpolitischer Presseverein (Prop.) Dr. Dietrich von Hildebrand (Ed.)
Christlicher Staendestaat . . . . . (monthly)	A leading monthly; represents left wing of Catholic Clerical movement.	Oesterr. Institut fuer Konjunktur- forschung (Prop.) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (Ed.)
Monatsberichte des Oester- reichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung . . . . . (monthly)	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (Prop.) Aulic Councilor Felix Klezl (Ed.)
Statistische Nachrichten . . . . . (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	Paneuropa-Verlag (Prop.) Count R. N. Coudenhove- Kalergi (Ed.)
Pan-Europa . . . . . (monthly)	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	

## PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA

Grazer Tagespost . . . . . (Graz)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky (Ed.)
Grazer Volksblatt . . . . . (Graz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoe- flicher Geistlicher Rat (Ed.)
Kaerntner Tagblatt . . . . . (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical.	Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (Ed.)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . . . . . (Klagenfurt)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Heinz Paller (Ed.)
Linzer Volksblatt . . . . . (Linz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Hochw. Franz Baldinger (Ed.)
Linzer Tagespost . . . . . (Linz)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (Ed.)
Tiroler Anzeiger . . . . . (Innsbruck)	Catholic; Clerical.	Franz Baldauf (Ed.)
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . . . . (Innsbruck)	Anti-semitic.	Joseph Ernst Langhans (Ed.)
Salzburger Chronik . . . . . (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical.	Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender (Ed.)
Salzburger Volksblatt . . . . . (Salzburg)	Anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser (Prop.) Dr. Reinhold Glaser (Ed.)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt . . . . . (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Vorarlberger Pressverein (Prop.) Hochw. Georg Schelling (Ed.)
Vorarlberger Tagblatt . . . . . (Bregenz)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Hans Naegele (Ed.)

UNITED KINGDOM OF  
GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND †

Capital: London  
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)  
Population: 47,098,000 (1936 estimate including Northern Ireland)

*Sovereign*  
KING GEORGE VI  
Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936  
on the abdication of Edward VIII

*Cabinet*  
National  
Assumed office in November 1935

*Prime Minister*  
NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT  
UPPER CHAMBER  
(House of Lords)

*Lord Chancellor:* LORD MAUGHAM (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative . . . . .	519
Liberal . . . . .	55
Liberal National . . . . .	11
Labour . . . . .	13
National Labour . . . . .	7
National . . . . .	5
Independent . . . . .	10
Politics not stated, including Archbishops and Bishops	141
Minors (not seated) . . . . .	24
Total . . . . .	785

*Note:* Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

† See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 86.



LOWER CHAMBER  
(House of Commons)

*Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament*

*Speaker:* CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

*Parties and leaders*

*Representation*

Government

Conservative (Neville Chamberlain) . . . . .	375
Liberal National (Sir John Simon) . . . . .	33
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald). . . . .	7
Nationals . . . . .	5

420

Opposition

Labour (Clement R. Attlee) and Independent	
Labour (James Maxton) . . . . .	168
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair) . . . . .	19
Independent . . . . .	7
Communist . . . . .	1

— 195

Total . . . . . 615

*Note:* In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. *Opposition* — Labour 8,325,941; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

### *Parties Supporting the National Government*

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

The various parties supporting the Government do not differ essentially in policy; they continue to coöperate for the purposes for which the Government was set up, namely, the restoration and maintenance of prosperity. The Cabinet consists of 21 members, of whom 13 are Conservatives, 5 Liberal National, 2 National Labour and 1 National. In July, 1935, Stanley Baldwin (afterwards Earl Baldwin of Bewdley) succeeded the late Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, and in November 1935 he forced a general election. The National Government was returned into office with a majority of approximately 250. In May 1937, Stanley Baldwin resigned and was succeeded by Neville Chamberlain.

The following aspects of the Government's policy have been stressed in the King's Speech opening Parliament on November 8th, 1938, or on other occasions. In *foreign affairs* the Government is anxious to do whatever lies in its power to assist in restoring peace in Spain and the Far East. While maintaining the closest relations with France it is the Government's wish to establish mutual friendship and understanding with Germany and Italy, and so actively to further peace in Europe. Coöperation with the United States is axiomatic, and a trade treaty has now been concluded. In economic affairs the policy of further reduction of trade barriers is to be pursued. In *domestic affairs* rapid expansion of the defense forces and measures for protection of the civil population against

air raids will be continued, which will include the effective utilization of the nation's resources for national voluntary service, such measures to receive the undivided attention of a Cabinet Minister. Measures will be taken to encourage industrial activity and overseas trade, to press forward with better housing and development of the educational services, to continue vigorously the campaign for the improvement of the public health (with particular reference to the effective treatment of cancer), and to improve conditions in the Special (or "Depressed") Areas. Legislation will be introduced to amend the penal law, especially regarding both persistent and young offenders; to assist the production, improve the quality, and increase the consumption of milk; to assist the poultry industry; to amend the Wheat Act, 1932, and review the standard price of wheat; to assist the cotton industry; to prevent frauds concerning investments; to amend the law relating to insurance; to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts; to provide additional funds for the building of pithead baths; to reorganize Scottish administration and centralize the Government Departments in Edinburgh; to deal with slums and overcrowding in Scotland; and to amend the Scots law of marriage. (See also policy of Conservative Party.)

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

On assuming the office of Prime Minister in May, 1937, Neville Chamberlain laid down the guiding principles of the Conservative Party as: (1) to keep the peace; (2) to make Britain so strong that nobody shall treat her with anything but respect; (3) to maintain and increase the prosperity and activity of trade and employment; and (4), to carry on steadily the improvement of the conditions of the people. The National Government, with the support of the Conservative Party, favors the method of reconciliation of differences and the removal of misunderstandings between nations as the condition precedent to economic and political appeasement throughout the world. It is opposed to the division of the European Powers into opposing groups, which it regards as a conception of foreign policy that produces antagonisms inevitably leading to war. In the view of the National Government, democratic and authoritarian states can live together with mutual respect for their differing ideologies and contrasted systems of Government and administration. Britain's defenses are now being strengthened in order to guarantee the country against aggression and to assure the safety of world-wide communications, as well as to make British diplomacy more effective. Coupled with rearmament in all Defense Forces are far-reaching plans for air-raid precautions, civilian defense, and national voluntary service.

**Leaders:** Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons), Lord Halifax (Foreign Secretary), Lord Maugham (Lord Chancellor), Marquess of Zetland (Secretary for India and for Burma), Sir Samuel Hoare (Home Secretary), Sir Thomas Inskip (Minister for Coördination of Defense), W. E. Elliot (Minister of Health), Oliver Stanley (President of the Board of Trade), Sir Kingsley Wood (Secretary for Air), W. S. Morrison (Minister of Agriculture), Earl Stanhope (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lt.-Col. D. T. Colville (Secretary for Scotland), Earl Winterton (Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Chief Govern-

ment Whip), Sir Douglas H. Hacking Bt. (Chairman of Party Organization), Major G. C. Tryon (Postmaster General), Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir John Gilmour, the Marquess of Londonderry, Viscount Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

Capt. Anthony Eden (former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Winston Churchill (former First Lord of the Admiralty) have been openly critical of the Government's foreign policy. They have, however, maintained their membership in the Party.

**LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY:** Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Has 33 members of House of Commons of whom 5 are members of the Cabinet and 2 are junior ministers. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

*Leaders:* Sir John Simon (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Viscount Runciman (Lord President of the Council), Ernest Brown (Minister of Labour and National Service), L. Hore-Belisha (Secretary for War), E. L. Burgin (Minister of Transport), G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty), Lord Hutchinson of Montrose, R. H. Bernays (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health), Viscount Wimborne (Chairman of Party), Lt.-Col. C. Kerr (Chief Whip).

**NATIONAL LABOUR:** The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government. Its policy is to strengthen the Government and to ensure that it receives the support of Labour views and traditions, to ensure that Labour ideals play their part in the councils of the Government and of Parliament; to maintain evolutionary democracy in politics and economics.

*Leaders:* Malcolm MacDonald (Secretary for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies), Earl de la Warr (President of the Board of Education), (Chairman of Group) and Kenneth Lindsay (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education).

**NATIONALS** (not actually a party): Individual members support the Government. They include one cabinet minister, Sir John Anderson (Lord Privy Seal).

### *Parties Opposing the Government*

**LABOUR PARTY:** Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Co-operative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party. Is opposed to a "Popular Front" in Great Britain. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. According to its most recent Manifesto on general policy, "Labour's Immediate Programme," issued in March, 1937, the Labour Party's policies are: in *foreign policy*, to make every endeavour to remove the economic causes of international rivalry and to strengthen the League of Nations as an instrument of international coöperation and collective security, to promote disarmament by international agreement, to substitute an International Air

Police Force for National Air Forces and to establish an International Service of Civil Aviation; nationalization of armament manufacture; maintenance of such armed forces as are necessary to defend Great Britain and to defend Great Britain's obligations as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations; establishment of a Ministry of Defense to coördinate and democratize the Defense Services and increase their efficiency. In *imperial policy* (according to policy documents "For Socialism and Peace" and "The Colonial Empire"), favors self-government for India; principle of trusteeship in British Colonial Empire with development of self-government and furtherance of economic well-being of the inhabitants along Socialist lines; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labour and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education, the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. In *domestic policy* as immediate measures to be carried out in a full term of office: national control of finance, the land, transport, and coal and power; organization of home production and control of imports; provision of sufficient and suitable food through the social services for children and for expectant and nursing mothers; improvement of wage standards; legislation to secure a shorter working week and holidays with pay, the raising of the school-leaving age with adequate maintenance allowances, an extension of the health services, the provision of increased pensions on condition that pensioners retire from industry and an extension of the pensions system, adequate compensation for accidents; provision of healthy homes at reasonable rents; abolition of the "means test" in unemployment insurance and provision of adequate maintenance for the unemployed; national planning of the distressed areas with State responsibility for the location of industry.

*Leaders:* Clement R. Attlee (Leader), Arthur Greenwood (Deputy-Leader), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party), J. R. Clynes, Herbert Morrison, Hugh Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps, H. B. Lees-Smith, George Lansbury, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Tom Johnston, Emmanuel Shinwell, Lord Addison, David Grenfell, P. Noel-Baker, Ellen Wilkinson, Barbara Gould, George Lathan, George Ridley, Harold Laski and George Dallas.

**INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY:** A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time."

*Leaders:* James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern, G. Buchanan and Campbell Stephen.

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. According to its election manifesto, October 1935, its policies are: in *foreign policy* to support and strengthen the League of Nations and maintain sufficient defense forces for needs of the times; advocates strict control of manufacture and sale of armaments to eliminate the private profit motive; would rid commerce of the hindrances that come from tariffs, quotas, subsidies, and unstable currencies to restore prosperity and a more tranquil world. In *domestic policy* advocates employment of idle capital and idle labour on public works; would carry out its published plans dealing with the organization of industry and the status of the worker, public ownership of land, development of agriculture, reform of the coal industry, and raising of the school-

leaving age; would revise the electoral system by adopting proportional representation.

*Leaders:* Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader), Sir Percy Harris, Sir Hugh Seely, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Marquess of Crewe, Sir Francis Acland, Marquess of Lothian, Isaac Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, Graham White and Ramsay Muir.

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** In the 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) to the House of Commons.

*Leader:* Harry Pollitt (Secretary of Party).

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>I. DAILIES — LONDON</b>		
Daily Express . . . . . 2,413,873 *	Independent Conservative; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) A. Christiansen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Herald . . . . . 2,000,000	Labour.	Odham's Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress ( <i>Props.</i> ) Francis Williams ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Mail . . . . . 1,602,209	Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) S. L. Head ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 630,000	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Arthur E. Watson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Worker . . . . .	Communist.	British section of the 3d International ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Evening News . . . . . 790,806	Independent; Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Frank FitzHugh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Standard . . . . . 388,040	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) Frank Owen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Financial News . . . . .	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Eyre & Spottiswoode ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> ) J. Maurice Green ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Financial Times . . . . .	Independent.	Lord Camrose ( <i>Controlling interest</i> ) A. Chisholm ( <i>Ed.</i> )
News Chronicle . . . . . 1,384,253	Opposition Liberal.	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) ( <i>Props.</i> ) Gerald Barry ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star (evening) . . . . . 528,118	Opposition Liberal.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. J. Cruikshank ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times . . . . . 196,977	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> ) Geoffrey Dawson ( <i>Ed.</i> )

**II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES**

Birmingham Post . . . . . (Birmingham)	Conservative.	E. W. Record ( <i>Ed.</i> )
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\* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book*, 1938.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yorkshire Observer . . . . . (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Western Mail . . . . . (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yorkshire Post . . . . . (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) Arthur H. Mann ( <i>Ed.</i> ) John Macleay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Liverpool Post and Mercury . . . . . (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch . . . . . (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) A. Nicol ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manchester Guardian . . . . . (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	W. P. Crozier ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Newcastle Journal . . . . . (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Western Morning News . . . . . (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sheffield Telegraph . . . . . (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kemsley ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) F. K. Gardiner ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Independent . . . . . (Sheffield)	Liberal.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kemsley ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> )
Yorkshire Herald . . . . . (York)	Conservative.	A. Wilson ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal . . . . . (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kemsley ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) W. Veitch ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Scotsman . . . . . (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	John Ritchie & Co. ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> ) George A. Waters ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Record and Mail . . . . . (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kemsley ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) C. B. Livingstone ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Glasgow Herald . . . . . (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> ) H. P. Haddow ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly) . . . . .	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Geoffrey Crowther ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Kenneth Williams ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Great Britain and the East . . . . .	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	H. Lockett ( <i>Ed.</i> )
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Observer . . . . . (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> ) J. L. Garvin ( <i>Ed.</i> ) S. R. Elliott ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Reynolds . . . . . (weekly)	Coöperative.	
Saturday Review (weekly)	Imperialist.	H. Warner Allen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Spectator (weekly) . . . . .	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) Charles Eade ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Conservative.	Lord Beaverbrook ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) J. R. Gordon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Isidore Ostrer ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. J. Minney ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Lord Kemsley ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. W. Hadley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	J. E. McInnes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Hugh Latimer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett ( <i>Eds.</i> )
National Review (monthly)	Imperialist; Conservative.	Viscountess Milner ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	W. Horsfall Carter ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Labour (monthly)	Labour.	National Council of Labour ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	Royal Empire Society ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Edward Salmon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	Royal Institute of International Affairs ( <i>Pub.</i> )
International Affairs (bi-monthly)	Independent; international relations.	Royal Economic Society ( <i>Pub.</i> ) J. M. Keynes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	Conservative Central Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Politics in Review (quarterly)	Conservative.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	H. V. Hodson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	

## NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	C. F. Crandall ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Herbert Bailey ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	E. H. Herbert ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) R. F. Church ( <i>News Ed.</i> )
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King ( <i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i> ) Philip E. Burn ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	E. W. Davies ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) H. Martin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas D. N. B. group.	Sir Roderick Jones ( <i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i> ) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast  
 Area: 5,450 sq. miles  
 Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 members of the House of Commons (elected for each Parliament) and Irish representative peers (at present 16, elected for life). A separate Parliament and executive government for Northern Ireland was provided by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, to consist of a governor (exercising the executive powers of the King), a Senate and a House of Commons. Certain legislative and fiscal functions are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament.

## Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

## Prime Minister

VISCOUNT CRAIGAVON

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.*

Number of members . . . . . 26

### LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Unionists . . . . .	39
Nationalists . . . . .	8
Independent Unionists. . . . .	2
Labour . . . . .	1
Independent Labour . . . . .	1
Independent . . . . .	1

Total . . . . .	52
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## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>
Belfast News-Letter . . .	Unionist.
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.
Derry Standard (thrice weekly) (Londonderry)	Unionist.
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	Nationalist.
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner (Belfast)	Nationalist.
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.

<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. H. McKee ( <i>Ed.</i> )
W. & G. Baird, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Derry Standard, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Irish News, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Northern Whig, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) F. M. Adams ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Irish News, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Executors of late W. J. Greer ( <i>Proprs.</i> )



# GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 7,350,000 (1938 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922  
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as  
the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on  
March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on  
October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The  
King returned to Greece and resumed his  
rule on November 25, 1935

## *Cabinet*

Non-Partisan and Authoritarian

Established August 4, 1936

## *Premier*

JOHN METAXAS

## PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. The deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. Since that date all laws have been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties have been abolished. Premier Metaxas has stated that parliamentary government has gone forever and that Greece will be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified to meet Greek requirements.

Premier Metaxas is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, War, Marine and Air. He is assisted by J. Dourentis (Minister of Interior), A. Tambacopoulos (Minister of Justice), G. Kyriacos (Minister of Agriculture), Al. Koryzis (Minister of Public Assistance), A. Oeconomou (Minister of Public

Works), J. Arvanitis (Minister of National Economy), General Nicolaides (Minister of Railways), A. Apostolides (Minister of Finance) and C. Cotzias (Minister-Governor of Athens).

### PRESS

As all political parties have been abolished and strict press supervision and censorship instituted, all publications support the government.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis . . . . .	N. B. Mpotsis ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Athinaica Nea . . . . .	Dem. Lambrakis ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	Dem. Fteris ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Eleftheron Vima . . . . .	Dem. Lambrakis ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	G. Syriotis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ethniki (morning) . . . . .	G. Tziracopoulos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ethnos (evening) . . . . .	C. N. Economides ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Hellenicon Mellon . . . . .	N. P. Efstratiou ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hestia (evening) . . . . .	A. and K. Kyrou ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
Kathemerini . . . . .	G. A. Vlachos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Messenger d'Athènes (in French) . . . . .	Jane Z. Stephanopoli ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Proia . . . . .	St. J. Pesmazoglou ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Typcs (evening) . . . . .	N. Kraniotakis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vradini (evening) . . . . .	Leon Mportolis ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
	C. D. Frangopoulos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neologos . . . . .	Y. Papandropoulos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Patras)	
Le Progrès (in French) (Salonica) . . . . .	S. E. Modiano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Makedonia . . . . .	John Samaras ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Salonica)	
Phôs . . . . .	D. Rizos ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Salonica)	Th. Reginos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly) . . . . .	Dem. Lambrakis ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	Geo. Exindazis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economologos (weekly) . . . . .	M. Ailianos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Ergassia (weekly) . . . . .	A. I. Nicolopoulos ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Neos Cosmos (weekly) . . . . .	A. Nicolopoulos ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Economica Nea (monthly) . . . . .	Theo. Rozos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

### PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes . . . . .	B. Vekiarelis ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Hellenic Press Association . . . . .	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Editor's Union . . . . .	N. Zarifes ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala  
Area: 45,452 square miles  
Population: 3,001,715 (1938 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)  
Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent  
Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

## *Cabinet*

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

## PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

*President:* LUIS F. MENDIZABAL (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members . . . . . 79

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY:** A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, advocates more frequent changes in official personnel; absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

*Leaders:* General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Rafael Ordoñez Solís and Mariano Trabanino.

**LIBERAL PARTY:** In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reëlection.

*Leaders:* Dr. José María Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera and Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

**CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY:** Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

*Leaders:* Manual Cobos Batres, Federico Castañeda Godoy and Dr. Julio Bianchi.

## PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Imparcial . . . . .	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela ( <i>Eds.</i> )
El Liberal-Progresista . . . . .	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nuestro Diario . . . . .	Semi-official.	F. Hernandez de León ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince  
Area: 10,204 square miles  
Population: 2,700,000 (1938 estimate)

## *President*

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from May 15, 1936

## *Cabinet*

Personal Followers of President Vincent

Appointed September 15, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Sénat)

*Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936,  
for six-year term.*

*President:* LOUIS S. ZÉPHIRIN

Number of members . . . . . 21

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Chambre des Députés)

*Entire new Chamber elected on September 6, 1936,  
for four-year term.*

*President:* EDGAR PIOUS

Number of members . . . . . 37

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During the last three years there has been no cleavage in political life along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance. The present government is a highly personal one, with all executive and legislative office holders pronounced "Vincent men."

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal . . . . .	Semi-official government paper.	Félix Viard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Le Matin . . . . .	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Clément Magloire ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Le Moniteur . . . . .	Official; bi-weekly.	Félix Bayard ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Le Nouvelliste . . . . .	Pro-Vincent.	E. G. Chauvet ( <i>Prop.</i> )
L'Action Radicale . . . . .	Pro-Vincent.	J. Emmanuel Théard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aux Cayes)		
Les Annales Capois . . . . .	Pro-Vincent.	Carmilus Bissainthe ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Cap Hatien)		
La Lanterne . . . . .	Conservative.	Auguste de Catalogne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Cap Hatien)		
Le Temps (bi-weekly) . . . . .	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Luc Grimard ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa  
Area: 44,275 square miles  
Population: 962,685 (1934 census)

## *President*

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)  
Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933  
for four-year term; extended in 1936 for a further six years

## *Cabinet*

Nationalist  
Appointed February 1, 1933

## PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

*By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until  
December 4, 1942*

*President:* ANTONIO C. RIVERA (Nationalist)

Number of members (all Nationalists) . . . . . 59

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936 and took effect on April 15, 1936. It extended the present term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period. The new Constitution establishes a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. The first election under the new Constitution will take place on the last Sunday of October, 1942. The Parliament is now entirely Nationalist.

**NATIONALIST PARTY** (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

*Leaders:* Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (formerly Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Foreign Relations and Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr. Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War) and General Carlos Izaguirre.

**LIBERAL PARTY** ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

*Leaders:* Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cálix (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza and Salomon Bueso.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Cronista . . . . .	Independent.	Manuel Calderón ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
La Época . . . . .	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gaceta . . . . .	Official organ.	The Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Revista . . . . .	Independent.	Alejandro Castro ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Renacimiento (monthly) . .	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revista . . . . .	Independent.	Graciela Bogran ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Alma Latina)		
Diario del Norte . . . . .	Independent; liberal.	Juan Fernández V. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(La Ceiba)		
El Diario Commercial. . .	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras.
(San Pedro Sula)		( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Norte . . . . .	Independent.	Vidal Mejía ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(San Pedro Sula)		

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,875 square miles (not including 4,875 sq. mi. taken over from Czechoslovakia in 1938)  
Population: 9,038,000 (1937 estimate; not including 992,496 taken over from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

## *Regent*

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

## *Cabinet*

National Union Party

Appointed May 13, 1938; reorganized November 15, 1938

## *Premier*

DR. BÉLA IMRÉDY (National Union Party)

Appointed May 13, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (partly reconstituted after terms of five years)*

*Speaker:* COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉCHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 43; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 38; church dignitaries, 29; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 3; Vacancies, 5; total, 243.

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

*Election of April, 1935 (for five years)*

*Speaker:* DR. KÁLMÁN DE DARÁNYI (National Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union. . . . .	102
Independent Agrarian. . . . .	22
Racist Group. . . . .	16
United Christian. . . . .	15
Upper Hungarian Union. . . . .	15
Social Democratic. . . . .	11
Christian National Socialist. . . . .	8
Liberal Opposition. . . . .	5
National Socialist. . . . .	5
Karpathorussian. . . . .	2
National Front. . . . .	2
Democrat. . . . .	1
Agrarian Opposition. . . . .	1
Kossuth Party. . . . .	1
Non-partisan. . . . .	56

Total . . . . . 262\*

\* Including 17 representatives of districts taken over from Czechoslovakia.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party;

represents interest of all classes of society characterized by Christian national convictions. Favors social progress and agrarian reform aiming at multiplying independent small proprietors and, as a transitory state, of leaseholders. Intends gradual absorption of estates over 700 acres by laying claim on the surplus. In the Jewish question wants to reduce preponderance of Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. After democratic reestablishment of the Upper House of the Parliament the party introduced secret ballot which was formerly the rule only in towns; favors social reforms of workers' life, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. Follows a foreign policy based on friendly coöperation with the Rome-Berlin axe, friendship with Poland and Yugoslavia. Having achieved recognition of Hungary's military equality, development of army is a chief point of internal program. Government aims at improvement in the treatment of Hungarian minorities remaining since the partial revision of the treaty of Trianon, and at the further peaceful revision of the treaty.

*Leaders:* Béla de Imrédy (Premier), Kálmán de Darányi (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Francis Bárczay (President of Party), Count Stephen Csáky (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Emile Kunder (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Count Paul Teleki (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnádi-Nagy (Minister of Justice), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (Minister of Finance), General Charles Bartha (Minister of National Defense), Count Michael Teleki (Minister of Agriculture) and Andrew Jaross (Minister without Portfolio; represents region taken over from Czechoslovakia).

**INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY:** Represents middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

*Leader:* Tibor Eckhardt.

**UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY:** Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Griger's group and of various non-partisan members.

*Leader:* Count John Zichy.

**UPPER HUNGARIAN UNION:** Former members of Czechoslovak parliament. After transfer of their constituencies to Hungary, formed separate group in support of Government. Program under elaboration.

*Leader:* Andreas Jaross (Minister without Portfolio).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

*Leader:* Charles Peyer.



**LIBERAL OPPOSITION:** Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

*Leader:* Dr. Charles Rassay.

**LEGITIMISTS:** Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

*Leader:* Count Anthony Sigray.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Tibor Törs ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Az Est . . . . .	Liberal.	Ákos Bakos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Budapesti Hírlap . . . . .	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Béla Pogány ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Esti-Kurir . . . . .	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Felvidéki Magyar Hírlap . . . . .	Pro-Government. Represents views of Upper Hungary.	Béla Pogány ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Friss Ujság . . . . .	Liberal.	Sigmund Lányi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Függetlenség . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Géza Matolay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kis Ujság . . . . .	Independent; popular.	Eugene Lévai ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyarország . . . . .	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Ernest Mihályfi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyar Nemzet . . . . .	Opposition; Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Alexander Pethö ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyarzág . . . . .	Opposition; National Socialist.	Kálmán Hubay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nemzeti Ujság . . . . .	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Népszava . . . . .	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	Eliah Mónus ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neues Politisches Volksblatt . . . . .	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Dr. Marius Rabinovszky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
8 Órai Ujság . . . . .	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pester Lloyd . . . . .	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ottlik ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pesti Hírlap . . . . .	Liberal; independent.	Otto Légrády ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Pesti Napló . . . . .	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uj Magyarország . . . . .	Pro-Government; anti-semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uj Nemzedék . . . . .	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Desider Saly ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ujság . . . . .	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Köztelek (weekly) . . . . .	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nemzeti Figyelő . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szörtsey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) . . . . .	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly) . . . . .	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyar Szemle (monthly) . . . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Magyar Külpolitika . . . . .	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Béla Kenéz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly) . . . . .	Political, economic, literary. In French.	George Ottlik ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Hungarian Quarterly (quarterly) . . . . .	Political, economic, literary. In English.	George Ottlik ( <i>Dir.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda . . . . . Semi-official news agency. Francis Zimmer (*Ed.*)

# ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík  
Area: 39,709 square miles  
Population: 116,948 (1936 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK  
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

## *Cabinet*

### Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934

## *Premier*

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

## PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

*Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses:* HARALDUR GUDMUNDSSON (Socialist)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

*Election of June 20, 1937*

*Speaker:* EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive . . . . .	7
Independence . . . . .	6
Socialist . . . . .	2
Farmers . . . . .	1
—	—
Total . . . . .	16

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

*Election of June 20, 1937*

*Speaker:* JÖRUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive . . . . .	12
Independence . . . . .	11
Socialist . . . . .	6
Farmers . . . . .	2
Communist . . . . .	2
—	—
Total . . . . .	33

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

*Leaders:* Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Finance) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

*Leaders:* Ólafur Thors (M.P.), Pétur Halldórsson (M.P.) and Pétur Ottesen (M.P.).

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

*Leaders:* Haraldur Gudmundsson (Speaker of Parliament) Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (M.P., former Premier) and Stefán Jóh. Steffansson.

**FARMERS PARTY:** Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party which is now allied with the Socialists.

*Leaders:* Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education) and Jón Jónsson.

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** Adheres to the program of the Russian Communist Party.

*Leaders:* Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

## PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid . . . . .	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morgunbladid . . . . .	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Thjóðvijninn . . . . .	Communist.	Einar Olgeirsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vísir . . . . .	Independence.	Kristján Gudlangsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Framsókn (weekly) . . . .	Farmers.	Jón Jónsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Isafold-Vörður (weekly) . .	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Tíminn (tri-weekly) . . . .	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson and Thórarinn Thórarinnsson ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Verslunartíðindi (monthly) .	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )

# INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,575,187 square miles (British India — 862,679; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 338,170,632 (British India — 256,859,787; Indian States — 81,310,845)  
(1931 census)

## *Sovereign*

H. M. GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the  
Indian States and British India)

Born in 1895; proclaimed Emperor of India December 14, 1936

## *Viceroy and Governor-General*

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

## *Governor-General's Executive Council*

The Governor-General's Council consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Labor Department; Education, Health and Lands Department; and Railways and Communications Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar.

PARLIAMENT \*  
(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year term.</i>		LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year term.</i>	
<i>President:</i> SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Viceroy)		<i>President:</i> SIR ABDUR RAHIM	
Elected . . . . .	34	Elected . . . . .	105 <sup>†</sup>
Nominated . . . . .	26	Nominated . . . . .	40
(Officials — 13, others — 13)		(Officials — 26, others — 14)	
Total . . . . .	60	Total . . . . .	145

\* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Apart from the European group, organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India, there are only two main political parties organized on an All-India basis. The first is Congress, a predominantly Hindu party, with an ambitious economic and social program. The party does not accept the Government of India Act and demands a new constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly elected on adult suffrage. The second party is the Muslim League which sympathizes generally with the political aims of the Congress but demands the safeguarding of the rights of the Muslim minority.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, Bhulabhai Desai (leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Babu Rajendra Prasad, S. Satyamurthi and Subhas Chandra Bose (President of Party).

MUSLIM LEAGUE. *Leader:* M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* Sir Leslie Hudson, George Morgan and A. Aikman.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India from the 1st April, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in each Province are as follows: —

*ASSAM*

Chief Minister: MR. Gopi NATH BARDALOI.  
The Government is a Congress coalition.

## INDIA

*BENGAL*

Chief Minister: MR. ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HUQ

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League, Proja (or Peasants') Party, supported by Independent Hindus and Mohammedans.

*BIHAR*

Chief Minister: BABU SHRI KRISHNA SINHA

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

*BOMBAY*

Chief Minister: MR. B. G. KHER

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

*CENTRAL PROVINCES*

Chief Minister: PANDIT RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

*MADRAS*

Chief Minister: MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

*NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE*

Chief Minister: DR. KHAN SAHIB

The Government is a coalition, the Congress Party being the largest and supported by members of Democratic and Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Parties.

*ORISSA*

Chief Minister: MR. BISWANATH DAS

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

*PUNJAB*

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN

The Government is a coalition of Unionist, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

*SIND*

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR ALLAH BAKHSH

The Government is a coalition of the Sind United Party and Hindu Independents.

*UNITED PROVINCES*

Chief Minister: PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH PANT

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader . . . . . (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. Y. Chinramani ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bombay Chronicle . . . . (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) S. A. Brelvi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening News of India . . . (Bombay)	Evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Francis Low ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times of India . . . . . (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Francis Low ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Advance . . . . . (Calcutta)	Congress; group led by the late J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	Satya Ranjan Baksi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Amrita Bazar Patrika . . . . (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress; extreme.	"A. B. P." Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Tushar Kanti Ghosh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Forward (Calcutta) . . . . .	Congress; extreme.	Jitendra Nath Moorkirjee ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star of India . . . . . (Calcutta)	Moslem owned; Christian edited; pro-Moslem in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) L. P. Atkinson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Statesman . . . . . (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Arthur Moore ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hindustan Times . . . . . (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	Pt. Malaviya & others ( <i>Prop.</i> ) P. N. Sinha ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sind Observer . . . . . (Karachi)	Moderate Nationalist.	Katauroja Punniah ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Civil and Military Gazette . . (Lahore)	British; viewpoint of official and commercial circles; leading daily of Northwest India.	E. H. Hardy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tribune. . . . . (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist	Kali Nath Roy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pioneer . . . . . (Lucknow)	Constitutional; representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Desmond Young ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hindu . . . . . (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Srinivasan ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Madras Mail . . . . . (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. A. Hayles ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Capital (weekly) . . . . . (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) G. W. Tyson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Harijan (weekly) . . . . . (Poona)	Mr. Gandhi's paper.	M. Desai ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Modern Review (monthly) . . . (Calcutta)	Extreme nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Indian Review (monthly). . . (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	S. Sinha ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India . . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
United Press of India . . . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva  
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919), and its Constitution forms Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 60 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action.

The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934. Brazil retained her membership when she resigned from the League of Nations. Japan gave notice in November, 1938, of withdrawal from the Organization.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members; (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is privileged to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Governments, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the general control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

### *Director*

JOHN G. WINANT (American). Elected June, 1938

### *Deputy Director*

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed June, 1938

### *Assistant Director*

A. P. TIXIER (French). Appointed August, 1937

There are in addition 15 Chiefs of Section and over 400 officials



# IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 116,600 square miles

Population: 2,857,077 (1932 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING GHAZI I

Born in 1912; ascended throne September 8, 1933

## *Cabinet*

Appointed December 26, 1938

## *Premier*

GENERAL NURI ES-SAID

## PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. Elections to Parliament were held in 1937, and the new Parliament opened its first session on December 23, 1937, and its second on November 1, 1938.

## PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. The Progressive Party led by Nuri Pasha as Said and the late Jaafar Pasha, and the Nationalist Party led by Yasin Pasha el Hashimi were both weakened by the elimination of their leaders due to the 1936 *coup d'état* which was led by Gen. Bakir Sidqi. Both these parties, like the present non-party government, were nationalistic and pan-Arab. Gen. Sidqi was assassinated in 1937, after which the Cabinet of Sayid Hikmat Sulaiman fell. His Popular Reconstruction Party has dissolved.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Alam ul-Arabi . . . . .	Independent.
Al-Akhbar . . . . .	Independent.
Al-Iraq . . . . .	Independent.
Al-Okab . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Al-Yom . . . . .	Independent.
Al-Zaman . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Iraq Times . . . . .	Independent; in English and Arabic.

# IRELAND (EIRE)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,965,854 (1936 census)

## *President*

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

## *Cabinet*

Appointed June 30, 1938

## *Prime Minister*

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on June 30, 1938

(Formerly President of Executive Council, 1932-1937)

## PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Seanad Eireann)

*Election of August, 1938*

Number of members . . . . . 60

Forty-nine members are elected on a vocational basis; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Premier.

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Dail Eireann)

*Last general election, June, 1938 (five-year term)*

*Speaker:*† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

*Parties*

*Representation*

Fianna Fáil . . . . . 77

United Ireland . . . . . 45

Labor . . . . . 9

Independent . . . . . 5

Farmer . . . . . 2

Total . . . . . 138

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**FIANNA FÁIL PARTY:** Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

*Leaders:* Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister of Justice), Seán Lemass (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Seán McEntee (Minister of Finance), Gerald Boland (Minister for Lands), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Seán Moylan (Honorary Secretary of Party).

**UNITED IRELAND PARTY** (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

*Leaders:* William R. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D. and Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

**LABOR PARTY:** Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

*Leader:* William Norton.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald . . . .	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicki (Ed.)
Evening Mail . . . .	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (Ed.)
Irish Independent . . . .	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (Ed.)
Irish Times . . . .	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (Ed.)
The Irish Press . . . .	Supports Fianna Fáil.	J. Sweetman (Ed.)
Labor News . . . .	Organ of Labor Party.	Chris. O'Sullivan (Ed.)
Cork Examiner . . . . (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosby & Sons (Props.)
Evening Echo . . . . (Cork)	National daily.	P. J. Kelly (News Ed.)
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent . .	Only Sunday newspapers in Ireland.	Thomas O'Donnell (Ed.)
Irish Democrat (weekly) . .	Anti-imperialist.	Frank Ryan and Peadar O'Donnell (Eds.)
The Leader (weekly) . . .	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran (Ed.)
The Standard (weekly) . .	Catholic.	J. A. O'Sullivan (Ed.)
Wolfe Tone Weekly . . . .	Organ of Sinn Féin Party.	Brian O'Huigin (Ed.)
The Worker's Voice (weekly)	Organ of Communist Party.	Brian O'Neill (Ed.)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (Pub.)
Irish Trade Journal . . . . (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (Pub.)
Studies (quarterly) . . . .	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (Ed.)

# ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 43,606,000 (1938 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Emperor of Ethiopia

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

## *Cabinet*

Fascist

Reorganized June 9, 1936

## *Head of the Government*

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Minister of Colonies, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

## FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "Supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number three since one of them is deceased.) (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. The members in category two are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT  
UPPER CHAMBER  
(Senate)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Chamber of Fasci and Corporations)

On October 7, 1938, the Fascist Grand Council approved two draft laws, abolishing the Chamber of Deputies and setting up in its place the new Chamber of Fasci and Corporations.

The new Chamber is to be composed of members of the National Council of the Fascist Party and of the National Council of Corporations, except that any member of either of these bodies who is at the same time a Senator or Academician will not be entitled to serve in the new Chamber as a National Counselor. Members of the new Chamber will serve only for the period during which they are members of one of the National Councils mentioned above.

It is expected that the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, with a membership of approximately 800, will assume its functions in March 1939.

On December 14th, 1938, the old Chamber of Deputies voted itself out of existence. The laws governing the new Chamber provide that proposed laws of a constitutional character; decree-laws promulgated by the Council of Ministers under authority of the Law of January 31, 1926, No. 100; legislative measures of a general character; measures relating to the competence of the judiciary; and budget estimates and returns of the State and autonomous State organizations, which shall be presented by the Head of the Government, shall be voted upon by both the new Chamber and the Senate. Other measures of sufficient importance may likewise be discussed and appropriate legislative measures approved, provided previous authorization of the Head of the Government is obtained. In contrast with the old Chamber, secret voting will not be allowed. Voting in future will be by a show of hands, or by acclamation.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**FASCIST PARTY:** The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts,

with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalistic and expansionist. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree and having the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

*Leader:* Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

*Secretary:* Achille Starace.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galeazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dino Alfieri (Minister for Popular Culture), Ferruccio Lantini (Minister of Corporations), Arrigo Solmi (Minister of Grace and Justice), Paolo Thaon di Revel (Minister of Finance), Giuseppe Bottai (Minister of Education), Giuseppe Cobolli-Gigli (Minister of Public Works), Edmondo Rossoni (Minister of Agriculture) and Antonio Benni (Minister of Communications).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as the Secretary and leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party) are now living abroad.

## PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia . . . . .	Virginio Gayda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lavoro Fascista . . . . .	Luigi Fontanelli ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Messaggero . . . . .	F. Malgeri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Piccolo . . . . .	
Popolo di Roma . . . . .	Paolo de Cristofaro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tevere . . . . .	T. Interlandi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale . . . . .	Umberto Guglielmotti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari) . . . . .	Raffaele Gorgoux ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna) . . . . .	A. Manzini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Resto del Carlino (Bologna) . . . . .	G. B. Sangiorgi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Regime Fascista (Cremona) . . . . .	Roberto Farinacci ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Nazione (Florence) . . . . .	M. Maffei ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giornale di Genova (Genoa) . . . . .	Giorgio Pini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lavoro (Genoa) . . . . .	Ludovico Calda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegrafo (Leghorn) . . . . .	Giovanni Ansaldo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ambrosiano (Milan) . . . . .	Giulio Benedetti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Corriere della Sera (Milan) . . . . .	Crespi Bros. ( <i>Proprs.</i> )
	Aldo Borelli ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Popolo d'Italia (Milan) . . . . .	Founded by Benito Mussolini Vito Mussolini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sera (Milan) . . . . .	Gastone Gorrieri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sole (Milan) . . . . .	Achille Bersellini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mattino (Naples) . . . . .	Vico Pellizzari ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Roma (Naples) . . . . .	Carlo Nazzaro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Piccolo (Trieste) . . . . .	Rino Alessi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste) . . . . .	Michele Risolo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin) . . . . .	E. Amicucci ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Stampa (Turin) . . . . .	Senator Agnelli ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Signoretti ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly) . . . . .	Political.	Alberto de Marinis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Illustrazione Italiana . . . . . (Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Voce d'Italia . . . . . (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Meridiano di Roma . . . . . (weekly)	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Omnibus (weekly) . . . . .	Political and literary.	Leo Longanesi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Difesa Della Razza . . . . . (semi-monthly)	Supports new Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nuova Antologia . . . . . (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bibliografia Fascista . . . . . (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economia . . . . .	Economic and sociological.	L. Livì, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Gerarchia (monthly) . . . . .	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini ( <i>Founder</i> ) Vito Mussolini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly) . . . . .	Colonial politics.	Marco Pomilio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politica (monthly) . . . . .	Political.	Francesco Coppola ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rassegna Italiana (monthly) . . . . .	Political and literary.	Tomaso Sillani ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rivista Bancaria (monthly) . . . . .	Financial and economic.	Giuseppe Bianchini ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani . . . . .	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agenzia Roma . . . . .	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agenzia Volta . . . . .	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo ( <i>Dir.</i> )

No non-Fascist papers are now published in Italy. Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals publish papers abroad as follows:

La Voce degli Italiani (daily) . . . . . (Paris)	Anti-Fascist; coalition.	G. Di Vittorio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giovane Italia (weekly) . . . . . (Paris)	Democratic.	R. Pacciardi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nuovo Avanti (weekly) . . . . . (Paris)	Socialist.	Pietro Nenni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giustizia e Libertà (weekly) . . . . . (Paris)	Democratic with Socialist leanings.	A. Cianca ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Grido del Popolo (weekly) . . . . . (Paris)	Communist.	
Stato Operaio (monthly) . . . . . (Paris)	Communist.	
Avanti (weekly) . . . . . (Zürich)	Socialist.	Angelica Balabanov ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population: Japan proper, 72,225,635 (1938 estimate); Korea and other possessions 28,442,000 (1935 census)

## Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

## Cabinet

National

Appointed January 5, 1939

## Premier

BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA

## PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Peers)

(Kizokuin)

*Members for life — 192; balance elected from and by special groups for seven years*

*President:* COUNT YORINAGA MATSUDAIRA

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

(Shuugiin)

*Election of April 30, 1937 (for four years)*

*Speaker:* TOSHI KOYAMA (Minseito)

<i>Groups *</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai. . . . .	163	Minseito. . . . .	174
Koseikai . . . . .	69	Seiyukai . . . . .	176
Kayokai . . . . .	44	Shakai Taishuto . . . . .	35
Koyu Kurabu . . . . .	34	Tohokai . . . . .	12
Dowakai . . . . .	31	Daiichi Giin Kurabu . . . . .	49
Doseikai . . . . .	22	Independent and others . . . . .	17
Non-partisan (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peerage). . . . .	31	Total . . . . .	463
Members of the Imperial Family	17		
Total . . . . .	411		

\* Strictly speaking, the House of Peers is not divided into political parties analogous to the House of Representatives. There are, however, officially recognized groups with special political interests and views as listed above.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The right to vote was formerly dependent upon a payment of a direct national tax. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the local or business interests of the voters. The election law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to a present total of over 15,000,000 persons.

The cabinet of Prince Konoye, installed on June 4, 1937, remained in office



throughout the year 1938; but was reorganized on January 6, 1938, Prince Konoye being succeeded by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma but remaining in the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. The other members are: Hachiro Arita (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Sotaro Ishiwatari (Minister of Finance), Marquis Kochi Kido (Home Minister), Suehiko Shiono (Minister of Justice and Communications), Baron Sadao Araki (Minister of Education), Gen. Seishiro Itagaki (Minister of War), Adm. Mitumasa Yonai (Minister of Navy), Yoshiaki Hatta (Minister of Commerce), Yukio Sakurauchi (Minister of Agriculture), Hisatada Hirose (Minister of Welfare) and Yonezo Maeda (Minister of Railways).

For more than six years no political party has controlled a Japanese cabinet, and party differentiations have become increasingly confused and meaningless. This trend has been furthered by a movement (thus far inconclusive) for the establishment of a single dominant party, inspired in part by fascist precedents. There has been no general election since that of April 30, 1937. The following is descriptive of the various existing parties:

**MINSEITO:** The Minseito was founded as the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto. For two years prior to 1932 the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, but in the general election of February 20, 1932, the party fell to second place, its rival, the Seiyukai, obtaining a majority. In the general election of February 20, 1936, it again triumphed, but the military rebellion of February 26 was followed by the establishment of a non-party government under the leadership of Koki Hirota. In January, 1937, the Minseito was effective in the overthrow of the Hirota cabinet, but the succeeding cabinet under General Hayashi was not controlled by the Minseito party. In the general election of April 30, 1937, the Minseito lost some twenty-six seats though still remaining the largest party in the House of Representatives with 179. The party generally enjoys the support of the urban and industrial population, and aims at promoting the interests of business and the industrial class. It advocates national economic planning and economy of national and local expenditure. When monetary questions were an important political issue the Minseito party advocated the gold standard. In *foreign affairs* it has given full support to the Konoye government in its pursuit of policy in and with regard to China.

**Leaders:** Chuji Machida (President of the Party and formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Gotaro Ogawa (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Kojiro Tomita (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives), Keikichi Tanomogi (formerly Minister of Communications), Ichita Kohashi (Mayor of Tokyo), Magoichi Tawara (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki (formerly Premier), M. Nagai (Minister of Communications) and Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Home Affairs).

**SEIYUKAI:** The Seiyukai party controlled the cabinet from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power as a consequence of the assassination of its leader and then premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. In the political crisis which resulted a super-party cabinet was installed. In the general election of February, 1936, the Seiyukai party lost to the Minseito. In large measure the Seiyukai represents the interests of land owners, particularly rural, and advocates railroad construction, roads, and other public works which promote the welfare of the rural population. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a policy of commercial expansion

and exploitation in China, including Manchuria and Mongolia. Like all other parties, it supports the Konoye government in present China policy.

*Leaders:* Ichiro Hatoyama (formerly Minister of Education), Chikuhei Nakajima (formerly Minister of Railways), Toshio Shimada (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Yonezo Mayeda (formerly Minister of Railways), Takeji Kawamura (formerly Minister of Justice), Kenkichi Yoshizawa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry).

**SHAKAI TAISHUTO (Social Mass Party):** Until a few years ago there were three or four so-called proletarian parties of socialistic or communistic flavor, but they were subjected to rigorous police interference. The only one which has survived is the Shakai Taishuto, the best organized and the most moderate of them all. This party made a spectacular gain in the general election of February, 1936, capturing 18 seats in the House of Representatives; in the general election of April 30, 1937, the victory was repeated when it won 36 seats in the House of Representatives. The rapid gain is attributed to a certain awakening of the working population to political interests. The party's platform is socialistic, advocating state control of industry and betterment of the working conditions of industrial labor. In past political campaigns the Shakai Taishuto has advocated peace and has expressed opposition to armament expansion; but in the present state of foreign affairs the party has not been vocal on these scores. It now supports the war in China and is Pan-Asian in policy.

*Leaders:* Iso Abe (Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), Hisashi Aso (Secretary of the Party), Motojiro Sugiyama, Komachi Matsuoka, Toyohiko Kagawa, Juso Miwa and Mitsu Kono.

**KOKUMIN DOMEI:** A comparatively new party of fascist complexion organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi, formerly a leader of the Minseito and Home Minister in the Wakatsuki cabinet. Some thirty members of the Diet, mostly of the Minseito, deserted to join the new party. In the general election of 1936 it obtained but fifteen seats in the Diet. During 1936 several of its prominent members deserted, and after the general election of April, 1937, the Kokumin Domei had only eleven seats in the House of Representatives. In *domestic policy* it advocates abandonment of free initiative in business, establishment of centrally controlled economy, and replacement of the cabinet by a national council of state. Its *foreign policy* is based upon the desire to establish Japan's hegemony over the Orient.

*Leaders:* Kenzo Adachi and Ichiro Kiyose.

**TOHOKAI:** In May, 1936, Seigo Nakano, one of the leaders of the Kokumin Domei, broke away and organized a separate party, the Tohokai, which mustered eight seats in the House of Representatives. This total was increased to eleven in the general election of April, 1937. The party avowedly admires Hitler and Mussolini, supports the war in China, and favors reorganization of Japanese political and economic life along totalitarian lines.

*Leaders:* Seigo Nakano, Torao Miura, Takeo Sugiura and Dai Oishi.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka ( <i>Pres.</i> ) T. Kohama ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hochi Shimbun . . . .	Minseito tendency; fairly large circulation.	S. Sakamoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Japan Advertiser . . . .	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Wilfrid Fleisher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Japan Times and Mail . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited; pro-Government; organ of the Foreign Office, by which it is subsidized.	Hitoshi Ashida ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Yasotaro Morri ( <i>Exec. Ed.</i> )
Kokumin Shimbun . . . .	Chauvinistic; considerable circulation in military groups.	Hitoshi Tanaka ( <i>Pres.</i> ) N. Murakami ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Miyako Shimbun . . . .	Independent; liberal progressive.	Eisuke Fukuda ( <i>Pres.</i> ) N. Yamamoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Sei-ichi Uyeno ( <i>Pres.</i> ) S. Mitoro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Minoru Oka ( <i>Pres.</i> ) M. Sugiyama ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yomiuri Shimbun . . . .	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Yusai Takahashi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manchuria Daily News . .	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	T. Furujo ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Noboru Nakano ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Hokkai Times . . . . .	Independent; leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Yoshio Abe ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Kiyoshi Nagauchi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Japan Chronicle . . . . .	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	E. A. Kennard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kobe Yushin Nippo . . . .	Independent; commercial news; wide circulation in Kobe.	Toranosuke Obata ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Nagoya Shimbun . . . . .	Minseito leaning; large circulation in Nagoya.	Ippei Mori ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Kissen Kobayashi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Shin Aichi . . . . .	Seiyukai leaning; large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Hitoshi Tanaka ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Osaka Asahi Shimbun . .	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Sei-ichi Ueno ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Joji Harada ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Nobutaro Okumura ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō .	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Ichiro Miyake ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Y. Seno-o ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Keijo Nippo . . . . .	Wide circulation in Chosen.	C. Takata ( <i>Pres.</i> ) K. Yano ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Trans-Pacific . . . . .	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Contemporary Japan . .	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan ( <i>Pub.</i> ) K. Inahara ( <i>Ed.</i> )
NEWS AGENCY		
Domei Tsushinsha . . . .	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Yukichi Iwanaga ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,395 square miles

Population: 1,950,502 (1935 census)

## *President*

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

Assumed office as President, in addition to that of Premier, on April 11, 1936, when the term of President Kiviesis expired

## *Cabinet*

Assumed power May 15, 1934

## *Premier*

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

## PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Dr. Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Cabinet of Ministers and President of the State, to which he was elected by the Cabinet of Ministers) and General J. Balodis (Vice President of the Cabinet of Ministers and Minister of War). The Law of March 19, 1936, provides that in the absence of the President, his office shall be filled by General Balodis in his personal capacity. The other members of the Cabinet are Vilhelms Munters (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Vilis Gulbis (Minister of Interior), Alfreds Berzins (Minister of Public Relations), Janis Birznieks (Minister of Agriculture), Alfreds Valdmans (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Julius Auskaps (Minister of Education), Hermans Apsits (Minister of Justice) and Janis Volonts (Minister of Social Welfare). In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of all alien cultures and influences. The Government is severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its *foreign policy* is based on the maintenance of Latvian independence, coöperation with the League of Nations and the development of closer relations with Lithuania and Estonia.

## PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining now have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Riga.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Estimated circulation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme . . . . .	20,000	Heinrichs Zarins ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Juanakas Zinas . . . . .	140,000	Peter Blaivs ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Latvijas Kareivis . . . . .	5,000	Lt. Col. Kontrovskis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rigasche Rundschau . . . . .	14,000	E. Mensenkampff ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rīts . . . . .	5,000	Arvids Klavsons ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Segodnia . . . . .	18,000	Michail Miiruds ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Segodnia Večerom . . . . .	9,000	Michail Miiruds ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Valdības Vestnesis . . . . .	10,000	Janis Osols ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Semga'es Balss (Jelgava) . . . . .	4,000	J. Pavlovsky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurzemes Vards (Liepāja) . . . . .	5,000	K. Gramatnieks ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Libausche Zeitung (Liepāja) . . . . .	3,000	A. Meier ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Latgolas Vords (Rēzekne) . . . . .	6,000	H. Trops ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rigasche Post . . . . .	10,000	Rob. Riedel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Ekonomists . . . . .	2,500	J. Bokalders ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(monthly)		

## NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrāfa . . . . .	Latvian telegraph agency.	Richards Berzins ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agentūra (LTA)		

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

## THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

## THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

## STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Estonia	Norway
Afghanistan	Finland	Panama
Albania	France	Persia (Iran)
Argentina	Great Britain	Peru
Australia	Greece	Poland
Austria	Haiti	Portugal
Belgium	Hungary	Rumania
Bolivia	India	Salvador †
Bulgaria	Iraq	Siam
Canada	Ireland	South Africa (Union of)
Chile *	Italy †	Spain
China	Latvia	Sweden
Colombia	Liberia	Switzerland
Cuba	Lithuania	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Denmark	Mexico	U. S. S. R.
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Venezuela *
Ecuador	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
Egypt		

\* Gave notice, during 1938, of withdrawal from the League to be effective two years from the date of notification.

† Gave notice, during 1937, of withdrawal from League to be effective two years from date of notification.

## STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Honduras *	Nicaragua *
Costa Rica *	Iceland	Paraguay *
Danzig, Free City of	Japan *	San Marino
Germany *	Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia
Guatemala *	Monaco	United States

\* Formerly a member but withdrew.

## THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of fifteen States Members of which four (Great Britain, France, Italy and the U. S. S. R.) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States (Spain, Poland, China) have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente; and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group. A seat provisionally created in 1933 for the "non-grouped" States was temporarily continued in 1936 with the election of Latvia to succeed Portugal.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

## COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1938-1939

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Belgium	M. BOURQUIN
Bolivia	M. COSTA DU RELS
China	DR. WELLINGTON KOO
Dominican Republic	M. UREÑA
France †	M. DELBOS
Greece	M. POLYCHRONIADIS
Great Britain †	LORD HALIFAX
Iran (Persia)	M. SEMIJ
Italy †	Not Attending
Latvia	M. MUNTERS
New Zealand	MR. JORDAN
Peru	M. PORRAS
Sweden	M. SANDLER
U. S. S. R. †	M. LITVINOV
Yugoslavia	M. SOUBBOTICH

† Permanent members.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

## FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1939 amounts to 22,799,327 gold francs.

## THE SECRETARIAT

*Secretary-General*

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

*Deputy Secretary-General*

SEAN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, February, 1937

*Under Secretary-General*

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

*Under Secretary-General*

L. A. PODESTA COSTA (Argentina). Appointed January, 1938

## DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

*Political*

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

*Financial and Economic Intelligence*

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

*Economic Questions*

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April, 1931

*Disarmament*

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July, 1930

*Transit and Communication*

Vacant

*Mandates*

EDOUARD R. DE HALLER (Swiss). Appointed December, 1935

*Minorities*

M. SKYLSTAD (Norwegian). Appointed October, 1937

*Social and Opium Questions*

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April, 1931

*Health*

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921



## *Information*

A. PELT (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

## *Treasury*

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

## *Director "Hors Section"*

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

### *CLASS A MANDATES*

*(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)*

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

Palestine: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

#### SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

Syria concluded with France a treaty on September 9, 1936, which will terminate the mandate and secure admission of Syria to the League of Nations after three years.

#### LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

France has concluded with Lebanon a treaty similar to that with Syria.

### *CLASS B MANDATES*

*(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)*

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 800,000 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael (retires 1938)

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles  
 Population: 2,340,000 (1936 estimate)  
 Commissioner: M. Repiquet

## V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles  
 Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

## VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles  
 Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

## CLASS C MANDATES

*(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)*

## I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles  
 Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)  
 Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

## II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles  
 Population: 54,778 (1936 census)  
 Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

## III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres  
 Population: 2,922 (1936 census)  
 Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

## IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles  
 Population: 505,000 (1936 census)  
 Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

## V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles  
 Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE  
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague  
 Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

*Judges*

M. GUERRERO, President (Salvadorian)	M. NAGAOKA (Japanese)
SIR CECIL HURST (British)	M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)
	M. FROMAGÉO (French)

M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN
M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)	(Cuban)
M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian)	M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)	M. URRUTIA (Colombian)
M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese)	MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON (American)
	M. R. W. ERICH (Finnish)

*Registrar*

J. LOPEZ OLIVAN (Spanish)

# LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia  
Area: 43,000 square miles  
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

## *President*

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936  
for eight-year term

## *Cabinet*

True Whig

## PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(House of Representatives)

*President:* JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig)    *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members \* . . . . 10    Number of Members \* . . . . 21

\* All of True Whig Party.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**TRUE WHIG PARTY:** Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the Constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years, and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

*Leaders:* Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (General Secretary).

**UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY:** Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold Constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

*Leaders:* Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

## PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Literary Companion . .	Non-partisan.	D. C. Nelson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Weekly Mirror . . . .	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,553,000 (1938 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

## *President*

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session  
following *coup d'état* of December 17, 1926

Reelected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1932, and  
November 14, 1938

## *Cabinet*

Nationalist Union

Appointed December 5, 1938

## *Premier*

VLADAS MIRONAS (Nationalist Union)

## PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

*Last election, June 9 and 10, 1936*

*President: K. ŠAKENIS*

Number of members . . . . . 49

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**NATIONALIST UNION:** A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform; advocates authoritative form of government. In *foreign policy* favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states and the cultivation of good relations with all other states, particularly with those having a common frontier with Lithuania. As of February 6, 1936, all other political parties were officially dissolved.

*Leaders:* Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1932 and 1938 by National Electors), Juozas Tubelis (former Premier, Governor of the Bank of Lithuania), and the Rev. V. Mironas (Premier and Chief Chaplain of Army).

## PRESS

Political affiliations are given as they were prior to the dissolution, in 1936, of all parties excepting the National Union.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
XX Amžius. . . . .	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	Rev. I. Prunskis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dzien Polski . . . . .	Polish.	K. Svoickis ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Laikas . . . . .	Non-partisan.	H. Blazas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lietuvos Aidas . . . . .	Nationalist. Semi-official government organ.	V. Alantas-Jaksevicius ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lietuvos Žinios . . . . .	Organ of People's Socialist Party.	J. Kardelis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Volksblatt . . . . .	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	D. Verblauskas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yiddische Stimme . . . . .	Jewish; Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Baltischer Beobachter . . . . .	Lithuanian paper; in German.	J. Grigolaitis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Memel)		
Lietuvizska Ceitunga . . . . .	Pro-German.	H. Gehlhaar ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Memel)		
Lietuvos Keleivis . . . . .	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Tramišius ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Memel)		
Memeler Dampfboot . . . . .	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	H. Weiss ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Memel)		
Vakarai . . . . .	Non-partisan; informational.	J. Pronskus ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Memel)		
Darbininkas (weekly) . . . . .	Catholic Worker's Union.	Prof. P. Dovydaitis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diena (weekly) . . . . .	Non-partisan.	J. Petrenas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jaunoji Karta (weekly) . . . . .	Nationalist organ of youth.	Pranas Razma ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Karys (weekly) . . . . .	Official military paper.	S. Urbanavičius ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lietuvos Ūkininkas . . . . .	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	V. Ožkinis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Mūsų Laikraštis . . . . .	Catholic organ.	J. Grušas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Naujoji Romuva (weekly) . . . . .	Non-partisan; literary.	J. Keliuotis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sekmadienis (weekly) . . . . .	Non-partisan.	A. Kučinskis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Trimitas (weekly) . . . . .	Nationalist tendencies; organ of Riflemen's Association.	J. Kalnenas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly) . . . . .	Economic; organ of Chamber of Agriculture.	J. Strazdas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kultura (monthly) . . . . .	Socialist.	Prof. A. Purenes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Talka (monthly) . . . . .	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	S. Pašakarnis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tautos Ūkis (monthly) . . . . .	Economic.	Vladas Balsys ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vairas (monthly) . . . . .	Organ of Nationalist Union; political and cultural.	Dr. Dirmeikis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Židinys (monthly) . . . . .	Catholic tendency; cultural and scientific.	J. Skrupskelis ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg  
Area: 999 square miles  
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

## *Ruler*

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

## *Cabinet*

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative, Radical-Liberal and Socialist)  
Appointed November 5, 1937

## *Premier*

PETER DUPONG (Catholic-Conservative)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

### LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

*Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)*

*Speaker:* EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative . . . . .	25
Socialist . . . . .	18
Radical-Liberal . . . . .	5
Other Parties . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	54

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

*Leaders:* Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), Peter Dupong (Premier) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Anti-clerical. Advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

*Leaders:* R. Blum (Minister of Justice and of Health) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor, of Social Insurance and of Mines).

**RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY:** Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

*Leader:* Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxemburg).

**INDEPENDENT PARTY (Catholic Dissenters):** Adheres to the existing constitution.

*Leaders:* Leon Müller and Peter Prüm.

### PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt . . . .	Socialist.	Hubert Clement ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Luxembourg . . . . .	Independent; in French.	J. Sentz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Luxemburger Volksblatt . .	Independent Nationalist.	Antoine Schmitz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Luxemburger Wort . . . .	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Radical.	C. Erdmer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nationalzeitung . . . . .	Radical.	Emile Schumacher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Obermoselzeitung . . . . .	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Proletarier . . . . .	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier ( <i>Ed.</i> )



# MEXICO

Capital: Mexico  
Area: 765,944 square miles  
Population: 18,526,258 (1936 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934; assumed office November 30, 1934  
for six-year term

## *Cabinet*

Appointed June 17, 1935

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

### UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara de Senadores)

*Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.*

*Speaker:* Changes each month.

Number of members . . . . . 58

### LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.*

*Speaker:* Changes each month.

Number of members . . . . . 170

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez is President of the Executive Committee of the Party.

President Lázaro Cárdenas assumed office on November 30, 1934. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Ignacio García Téllez (Minister of Interior), Gen. Eduardo Hay (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eduardo Suárez (Minister of Finance), Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho (Minister of National Defense), Efraín Buenrostro (Minister of National Economy), José G. Parrés (Minister of Agriculture), General Francisco J. Múgica (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Gonzalo Vázquez Vela (Minister of Public Education), Salvador Zubirán (Asst. Minister of Public Assistance), Antonio Villalobos (Chief of Department of Labor), Gabino Vázquez (Chief of Agrarian Department), Dr. Leonides Andreu Almazán (Chief of Department of Public Health), Miguel Angel de Quevedo (Chief of Department of Forestry, Hunting and

Fishing), Graciano Sánchez (Chief of Department of Indian Affairs), Gen. Tirso Hernández (Chief of Department of Physical Education), Agustín Arroyo Ch. (Chief of Department of Publicity and Propaganda), Gen. José Siurob (Chief of Federal District) Raúl Castellano (Private Secretary to the President) and Genaro V. Vázquez (Attorney General).

Emilio Portes Gil resigned the presidency of the National Revolutionary Party in August, 1936, and was succeeded by Silvano Barba Gonzalez. General Plutarco Calles (formerly President of Mexico) was expelled from the Party in December, 1935, and arrested and deported to the United States in April, 1936.

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero . . . .	Financial.	J. A. Perez de L. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Excelsior . . . . .	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llamo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nacional . . . . .	Official organ of Party of the Mexican Revolution.	Raul Norviega ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novedades . . . . .	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herrerias ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Prensa . . . . .	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Fernando Mora ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Últimas Noticias . . . .	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Universal . . . . .	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Universal Gráfico . . . .	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Informador . . . . . (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Porvenir . . . . . (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Sol . . . . . (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Siglo . . . . . (Torreon)	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hombre Libre . . . . . (Thrice weekly)	Independent, ultra-conservative; critical of present Administration.	Diego Arenas Guzmán ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ilustrado (weekly) . . . .	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>Universal</i> . Gonzálo de la Parra ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revista de Revistas (weekly).	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . R. A. Sosa Ferreyro ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam  
 Seat of Government: The Hague  
 Area: 12,579 square miles (excluding water)  
 Population: 8,705,299 (1938 estimate)

## *Ruler*

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government August 31, 1898

## *Cabinet*

"Positive Christian" Coalition of three conservative

Church parties; two non-partisan Ministers

Reorganized June 24, 1937

## *Premier*

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

## PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed  
 by halves every three years)*

*President:* BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN  
 STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic . . . . .	16
Social Democratic Labor . . . . .	12
Anti-Revolutionary . . . . .	7
Christian Historical . . . . .	6
National Socialist . . . . .	4
Liberal . . . . .	3
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	50

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (for four years)*

*President:* DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAIK  
 (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic . . . . .	31
Social Democratic Labor . . . . .	23
Anti-Revolutionary . . . . .	17
Christian Historical . . . . .	8
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	6
Liberal . . . . .	4
National Socialist . . . . .	4
Communist . . . . .	3
Minor Parties . . . . .	4

Total . . . . . 100

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY:** Includes nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favors a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; bases its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aims at the restoration of corporations, stands for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign*

*policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

*Leaders:* Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. C. M. J. F. Goseling (Minister of Justice), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (Member of State Council), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (Minister of Economic Affairs), Dr. L. N. Deckers (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY:** A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, combating of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions.

*Leaders:* Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Parliamentary Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. H. B. W. Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

**ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY:** Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

*Leaders:* J. Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr. H. Colijn (Premier), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Minister of Finance), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. J. C. von Dijk (Minister of Defense).

**CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY:** A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

*Leaders:* Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (President and Parliamentary Leader of Party, formerly Premier), H. W. Tilanus (Parliamentary Secretary of Party and Member of Lower Chamber), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (Minister of Education), Prof. Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber) and H. van Boeijen (Minister of Home Affairs).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

*Leaders:* Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (Member

of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. I. H. J. Vos (Member of Lower Chamber) and Dr. B. M. Taalders.

**LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes. National disarmament has been deleted from working program.

**Leaders:** Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber and outstanding advocate of disarmament) and Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber).

**NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY:** Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favors abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state. In *foreign policy* opposes League of Nations and favors economic cooperation with the Colonies and adequate military and economic defense.

**Leaders:** A. A. Mussert, Dr. A. J. van Vessem (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

**Leaders:** P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser, Roestam Effendi and D. Wijnkoop (Members of Lower Chamber).

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. von Balluseck ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam) . . . . .	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert ( <i>Dir.</i> ) J. M. Goedemans ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Standaard . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlugt ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Prof. Dr. A. Anema ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegraaf . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert ( <i>Dir.</i> ) J. M. Goedemans ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tijd . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	L. J. Stolwijk ( <i>Dir.</i> ) L. Schlichting ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Volksdagblad (Amsterdam) . . . . .	Organ of Communist Party.	P. de Groot ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Het Volk . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Y. G. van der Veen ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nederlander . . . . . (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar ( <i>Mgr.</i> ) Dr. F. A. de Graaff ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vaderland . . . . . (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang ( <i>Dir.</i> ) C. M. Schilt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vooruit . . . . . (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Maasbode . . . . . (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Rev. Dr. J. H. J. M. Witlox ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (Rotterdam) . . . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijh ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Dr. P. C. Swart ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Voorwaarts . . . . . (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Het Nationale Dagblad . . . (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	Dr. M. M. Rost van Tonningen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Groene Amsterdammer . . . (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Independent; political and lit- erary.	Editorial Commission Th. Moussault ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National Socialist.	S. A. van Lunteren ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economisch Statistische Berichten. . . . . (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and in- dustrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Economische Voorlichting . . (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Af- fairs ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Haagsche Post . . . . . (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, eco- nomic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Vrijzinnig-Democraat . . . (Haarlem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. L. G. van Dam ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gids (monthly) . . . . .	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Socialism en Democratie . . . (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	Dr. H. T. Colenbrander ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Dr. W. Banning and Prof. J. van Gelderden ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) . . . (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and oper- ated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group	H. H. J. van de Pol ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belifante and Henry Schlick ( <i>Mgrs.</i> )
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta . . . . . (Batavia)	Colonial.	Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Persbureau Aneta-Holland . . (Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872, Labrador: 4,716

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor*

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN  
Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term

*Commission of Government*

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

*Prime Minister*

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

The members of the Commission of Government are: *British*, Robert Benson Ewbank (Natural Resources), Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), J. H. Penson (Finance); *Newfoundlanders*, J. A. Winter (Home Affairs), L. E. Emerson (Justice), J. C. Puddester (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News. . . . .	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. S. Currie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Telegram . . . .	Independent	Herder family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. E. A. Jeffery ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fishermen-Workers Tribune .	Labor	J. M. Browne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Labor Herald . . . . .	Labor	W. J. Keough ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Observer's Weekly. . . . .	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Weekly Herald and Trade .	Economic	D. R. Thistle ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Review (weekly)		
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Port Union)		
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,604,244, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1938 estimate)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor-General*

VISCOUNT GALWAY

Assumed office April 12, 1935, for five-year term

*Cabinet*

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

*Prime Minister*

MICHAEL J. SAVAGE (Labor)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

*Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.*

*Speaker:* SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

*Election of October 15, 1938 (for three years).*

*Speaker:* W. E. BARNARD (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor . . . . .	53
National . . . . .	25
Independent . . . . .	2

Present number of members . . 37      Total . . . . . 80

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LABOR PARTY:** After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes), at the General Election of November, 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the reserve bank and the mortgage corporation (the latter under the title of the State Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas and (if necessary) at home; adjusting farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into all industries where economically possible; a minimum basic wage for all workers over the age of 21 years; and compulsory unionization of all workers. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public



works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression; the building of new highways, etc. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936. The Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, is to come into force on April 1, 1939. It provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances. In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: the putting into force of the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the past three years.

*Leaders:* Michael J. Savage (Prime Minister and Minister of External and Native Affairs), Peter Fraser (Minister of Education, Health and Marine), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance and Customs and of Social Security), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council, Minister without portfolio), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General and Minister of Justice), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Pensions), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works and Transport), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Railways and Industries), W. L. Martin (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Employment and Immigration), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines and of Labor), F. Jones (Postmaster General and Minister of Defense), W. E. Barnard (Speaker of the Lower Chamber) and Edwin J. Howard (Chairman of Committees).

**NATIONAL PARTY:** The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties united in 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression and fought the election of 1935 as one party. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget, deal with unemployment, etc., reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a more modest conservative form of the Labor Party program, the party standing for "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government. The National Party would not have brought the Social Security Act into force but would have replaced it with a less extensive scheme, abolished compulsory unionism, completed public works already under way, and given tenants of state houses the right of purchase. Much of the Labor Party's legislation would have remained in force.

*Leaders:* Adam Hamilton (Leader of Party), George W. Forbes (formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (formerly Prime Minister), Sir Alfred Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense), J. Hargest and S. G. Holland.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion . . . . .	National.	C. W. Earle ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Post . . . . .	Independent National; established in 1865.	Blundell Bros., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. Parker ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Auckland Star . . . . . (Auckland) (evening)	National; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Sir Cecil Leys ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )

## NEW ZEALAND

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
New Zealand Herald . . . . . (Auckland)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. M. Hacket ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Christchurch Star-Sun . . . . . Press . . . . . (Christchurch)	National.	A. G. Henderson ( <i>Ed.</i> ) H. Freeth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Star . . . . . (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Otago Daily Times . . . . . (Dunedin)	National.	Sir James Hutchison ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Standard (weekly) . . . . .	Labor.	R. E. Green ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand . . . . .	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
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# NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua  
Area: 51,660 square miles  
Population: 1,133,572 (1937 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937  
for four-year term

## *Cabinet*

Liberal

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(Asamblea Constituyente)

*President:* DR. ENOC AGUADO

The Constitution of Nicaragua is to be re-written by a Constituent Assembly of 55 members which convened in December, 1938. During the sittings of this Assembly, i.e. until the new Constitution is accepted and put into force, all powers reside in the Assembly. It is empowered to legislate when necessary, and although the President has the power to legislate by decree pending acceptance of the new Constitution, he and all other officials of the State are responsible to it and act merely as its agents. It is probable that in the new Constitution the bi-cameral system will be retained. Members of the last Congress were 24 Senators and 43 Deputies.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

*Leaders:* General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (former President), General José María Moncada (former President), Enoc Aguado (former Vice-President, President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Modesto Armijo (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr. Leonardo Argüello (former Foreign Minister).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

*Leaders:* General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

*Leaders:* José Solórzano Díaz, Gabry Rivas and Dr. Juan José Martínez.

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta . . . . .	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia . . . . .	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novedades . . . . .	Liberal.	Enrique Aquino ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Nueva Prensa . . . . .	Nationalist-Conservative.	Gabry Rivas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa . . . . .	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Informacion . . . . .	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bluefields)		
El Correo . . . . .	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense . . . . .	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Granada)		
El Centro-Americano . . . . .	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Leon)		
El Cronista . . . . .	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Leon)		
Excelsior . . . . .	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
La Voz del Atlantico . . . . .	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

# NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

*Ruler*

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

*Cabinet*

Labor

Appointed March 20, 1935

*Premier*

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

*Election of October, 1936 (for four years)*

*Speakers*

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

*Speakers of Upper Section\* (Lagting)*

A. MOAN (Labor); G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian)

*Speaker of Lower Section\* (Odelsting)*

S. STOESTAD (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor . . . . .	70
Conservative . . . . .	36
Liberal . . . . .	23
Agrarian . . . . .	18
Christian People's . . . . .	2
Social Reform Party . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	150

\*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regarding the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: Possibly more radical than other labor parties in Western Europe. Strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party. Marxist party in program, aiming at establishment of socialist com-

munity, not only by parliamentary means, but also through trade unionism, and at least in theory by class war. Independent, however, of Third Internationale, but affiliated during 1938 with the Second (Amsterdam) Internationale.

*Leaders:* J. Nygaardsvold (Premier), Martin Tranmæl (Editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party, Minister for Social Affairs), Alfred M. Madsen (Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Moderate faction), Fredrik Monsen (Minister of National Defense), K. O. P. Bergsvik (Minister of Finance), Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor), Trygve Lie (Minister of Justice) and Ole Colbjørnsen (Member of Storting).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY ("The Right"):** A Liberal-Conservative, national, right party, strongly anti-Communist. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

*Leaders:* C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen, Eyvind Getz (Member of Storting) and A. H. Nordlie (Member of Storting).

**LIBERAL PARTY ("The Left"):** Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement. Cooperates with Labor Party in matters of social legislation.

*Leaders:* Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. Fiske (formerly Minister of Agriculture), E. Evenrud (Secretary of Party), Neri Valen (Member of Storting), and Betzy Kjelsberg (formerly President of the National Council of Women).

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country. Frequently cooperates with Labor Party to form a majority bloc in the Storting.

*Leaders:* Nils Trædal (Chairman), J. Hundseid (formerly Premier), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (Speaker of the Lagting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and E. G. Borch (Member of Storting).

**SOCIAL REFORM PARTY:** Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion.

*Leader:* Dybwad Brochmann.

**CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY:** A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

*Leader:* N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

**NATIONAL UNION PARTY:** Anti-Communist. It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections. In virtual dissolution.

*Leader:* Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten . . . . .	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)

# NORWAY

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Arbeiderbladet . . . . .	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmøl (Ed.)
Arbeideren . . . . .	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (Ed.)
Dagbladet . . . . .	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (Ed.)
Morgenbladet . . . . .	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw and Werner Brichsen (Eds.)
Morgenposten . . . . .	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (Ed.)
Nationen . . . . .	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed.)
Norges Handels—og Sjøfartstidende . . . . .	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (Ed.)
Tidens Tegn . . . . .	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	J. Schanche Jonassen (Ed.)
Bergens Aftenblad . . . . . (Bergen)	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (Ed.)
Bergens Tidende . . . . . (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Finn B. Henriksen (Ed.)
Morgenavisen . . . . . (Bergen)	Independent Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (Ed.)
Drammens Tidende . . . . . (Drammen)	Conservative.	L. Sörensen (Ed.)
Fremtiden . . . . . (Drammen)	Labor.	H. Karlisen (Ed.)
Hamar Stiftstidende . . . . . (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (Ed.)
Stavanger Aftenblad . . . . . (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (Ed.)
Stavangeren . . . . . (Stavanger)	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (Ed.)
Adresseavisen . . . . . (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (Ed.)
Dagsposten . . . . . (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (Ed.)
Nidaros . . . . . (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (Ed.)
Farmand (weekly) . . . . .	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (Ed.)
Det 20. Aarhundrede . . . . . (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Finn Moe (Ed.)
Samtiden (monthly) . . . . .	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (Ed.)
Internasjonal Politikk (10 times a year)	International affairs.	Dr. Chr. L. Lange and Dr. Frede Castberg (Eds.)

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S . . . . .	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (Mgr.)
Myres Pressebyrå . . . . .	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (Dir.)
Norsk Presseforbund . . . . .	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	T. Kandahl (Chairman)
Norsk Telegrambyrå . . . . .	Independent news agency.	B. Knudsen (Mg. Dir.)

# PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

## *President*

DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA  
(National Revolutionary-Coalition)

Assumed office October 1, 1936, for four-year term

## *Presidential Designates*

Elected by National Assembly, September 6, 1938, for two years

First Designate: AUGUSTO BOYD

Second Designate: EZEQUIEL FERNÁNDEZ JAÉN

Third Designate: JACINTO LOPEZ Y LEON

## *Cabinet*

National Revolutionary-Coalition

Appointed February 28, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

*Election of June 7, 1936 (for four years)*

*President: Elected monthly.*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal and Democratic Doctrinary Liberal	12
National Revolutionary . . . . .	9
National Liberal . . . . .	7
Conservative . . . . .	2
United Liberal . . . . .	1
Socialist . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	32

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the national elections of June 7, 1936, the National Revolutionary, National Liberal and Conservative Parties supported the candidacy of Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena, but maintained separate tickets for delegates to the National Assembly. They are the so-called Government parties in the National Assembly. President Arosemena was designated "Supreme Chief" of these three parties in September, 1937, but each continues to function as a separate entity.

The Doctrinary Liberal, Democratic Doctrinary Liberal, Reform Liberal, and Socialist parties, all of which supported the candidacy of Domingo Díaz A.,



together with the United Liberals, of which ex-President Belisario Porras was the candidate, form the opposition bloc, or "Popular Front." Except for the Socialist Party, led by Dr. Demetrio Porras, no party has a distinctive program, personal and party allegiances being extremely flexible.

The treaty and conventions signed with the United States on March 2, 1936, were ratified by the National Assembly of Panama during its first regular session in 1936, and are now pending ratification by the United States Senate. These agreements, the extension of the so-called "free trade" policies of ex-President Arias, and agricultural intensification in the provinces are the more important present concerns of the administration.

President Arosemena's cabinet includes Leopoldo Arosemena (Secretary of Government and Justice), Dr. Narciso Garay (Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Communications), Ezequiel Fernández Jaén (Secretary of Finance and Treasury), Ernesto Jaén Guardia (Secretary of Public Works), Ernesto Méndez (Secretary of Commerce and Labor) and Aníbal Ríos D. (Secretary of Education and Agriculture).

### PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque ( <i>Pub.</i> ) G. Z. Typaldos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Panama American . . .	Government; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias ( <i>Principal Owner</i> ) Nelson Rounsevell ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Panamá-América . . .	(see above.)	Dr. Octavio Fábrega ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque ( <i>Pub.</i> )
El Tiempo (evening) . . .	Opposition; founded in 1921.	Jeptha B. Duncan ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Mundo Gráfico . . . (weekly)	Non-political.	Abraham Benedetti ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción  
Area: 321,000 square miles  
Population: 931,799 (1936 estimate)

## *President*

DR. FELIX PAIVA

Assumed office August 15, 1937, following the overthrow of the government of Colonel Rafael Franco; elected constitutional President by National Congress on October 11, 1938

## *Cabinet*

Appointed November 1, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)	
<i>(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)</i>		<i>(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)</i>	
<i>President:</i>	JUSTO PRIETO (Liberal)	<i>President:</i>	GERONIMO RIART (Liberal)
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	20	Liberal . . . . .	40
Total . . . . .	20	Total . . . . .	40

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15th Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new Government promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections. Congress met in October, 1938, for the first time since 1936 and thus took the first step back to constitutional government. The members of the Cabinet are Elias Ayala (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Col. Arturo Bray (Minister of Interior), Col. Nicholas Delgado (Minister of War and Marine), Enrique Bordenave (Minister of Finance), José Bozzano (Minister of Economics), Dr. Gerardo Buongermine (Minister of Health) and Juan Francisco Recalde (Minister of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including

improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

*Leaders:* Dr. Gerónimo Zubizarreta (President of Party), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. Geronimo Riart (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. Justo P. Benitez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Justo Prieto (President of Upper Chamber), Dr. José P. Guggiari (former President of the Republic) and Señor don Eduardo Schaerer (former President of the Republic).

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY:** This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections.

*Leaders:* Dr. Pedro Peña, Dr. Salvador Fernández, Dr. Francisco Chavez, Dr. Antonio Sosa, Dr. César Vasconsellos and Dr. Federico Chávez.

### PRESS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February, 1936. Most of them were reorganized and reestablished after August 13, 1937.

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Democracia . . . . .	Dr. Rogelio Payon ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario . . . . .	Dr. Juan José Soler ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El País . . . . .	J. F. Pérez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Tribuna . . . . .	M. Usher ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Industrias (weekly) . . . . .	Victor M. Avila ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly) . . . . .	José Rodríguez Alcalá ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran  
Area: 628,000 square miles  
Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

## *Ruler*

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925  
Crowned April 25, 1926

## *Cabinet*

Appointed December 4, 1935

## *Premier*

MAHMOUD DJAM

## PARLIAMENT (Majles)

*Election of 1937 (for two years)*

*Speaker:* HASSAN ESFANDIARI

Number of Members . . . . . 136

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

## PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily except Saturdays.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat . . . . .	Founded 1925; in Persian.	Abbas Mass'oudi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Iran . . . . .	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921; in Persian.	Majid Movaqqar ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Koushesh . . . . .	Founded 1923; in Persian.	S. Safavi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Le Journal de Teheran . . . . .	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Messenger de Teheran . . . . .	Founded 1924; in French.	François Malek-Karam ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Setareh-ye-Djehan . . . . .	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tajaddod-i-Iran . . . . .	Founded 1927; in Persian.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

# PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,500,000 (1936 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term). On November 14, 1936, the Congress approved extension of Pres. Benavides' term for further three years.

## *Cabinet*

Reorganized October 30, 1937

## *President of the Cabinet*

GENERAL ERNESTO MONTAGNE

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constituyente)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provided that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Elections were held on October 11, 1936, but the count of returns was not completed. The President called a special session of Congress at which he was, on November 14, 1936, granted legislative power to govern by executive order. He is charged with holding Presidential and Congressional elections in 1939, at a date to be fixed by him. Congress then voted its immediate dissolution.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have practically disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections. In 1936 the Apra Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and not allowed to have candidates for public office.

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institu-

tions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

*Leaders:* General Cirilio Ortega (Acting President of Party), Abelardo Solís, Ernesto Delgado Guitierrez, Manuel Diez Canseco, Luis A. Flores and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

**DESCENTRALISTA PARTY:** Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

*Leaders:* M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

**CIVILISTA PARTY:** Coöperates with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

*Leaders:* J. M. García Bedoya, José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspíllaga and Luis Miró Quesada.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

*Leaders:* Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

**DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY:** In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

*Leaders:* Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Dr. Albert Salomon and Clemente Palma.

**CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY:** The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

*Leaders:* General Gerardo Alvarez, Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

*Leader:* Amadeo Piérola.

**APRA PARTY (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana):** A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

*Leaders:* Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen.

**PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA:** A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

*Leaders:* Elias Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

**PARTIDO NACIONALISTA:** A new party organized to represent a moderate,

conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

*Leaders:* Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Alfredo Herrera, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

**PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA:** A new party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes. During the presidential elections of 1936 the leader of this party received the vote of the Apra Party since the latter's candidate was debarred. When it appeared that there would be a majority for the Socialist candidate the count of the returns was suspended.

*Leader:* Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

*Leaders:* José Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera, Ricardo Montegudo and Ricardo Flores.

**PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO:** Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

*Leaders:* Pedro Beltrán and Gerardo Klinge.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Antorcha*	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugolotti Dansay (Ed.)
El Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Luis León P. (Mgr.)
La Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Casa Ed. M. Moral (Prop.) Fernando A. Franco (Ed.)
La Noche	Pro-Administration.	Ernesto Balarezo Pinillos (Dir.)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Daniel Camio B. (Dir.)
La Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	Roberto Rojas (Ed.)
Suplemento	Independent; radically anti-Civilista.	José V. Faura (Prop. and Dir.)
Tribuna *	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor Haya de la Torre (Dir.)
El Universal	Independent.	Humberto del Aguila (Ed.)
El Deber (Arequipa)	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. J. G. Guevara (Dir.)
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballón (Ed.)
El Callao (Callao)	Independent; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (Dir.)
La Sanción (Callao)	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (Prop. and Dir.)
El Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (Prop.) José Antonio Velasco (Ed.)
El Sol (Cuzco)	Civilista organ.	Mariano E. Velasco (Prop.)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; in English.	C. N. Griffis (Ed.)
El Herald* (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Felipe Alvarado (Ed.)
Semana (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Luis M. Cespedes (Prop.)
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (Ed.)
Boletín Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (Prop.)
Revista de Economia Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (Ed.)

\* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law.

# COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Capital: Manila  
Area: 114,400 square miles  
Population: 13,266,700 (1936 estimate)

## *United States High Commissioner*

PAUL VORIES McNUTT

Appointed February 17, 1937  
Assumed office February 27, 1937

## *President*

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected September 17, 1935, for six-year term  
Assumed office November 15, 1935

## *Cabinet*

Partido Nacionalista

Reconstituted on November 26, 1938

## PARLIAMENT

(National Assembly)

*Election of November 8, 1938 (three-year term)*

*Speaker:* JOSE YULO

### *Parties*

Partido Nacionalista . . . . . 98

### *Representation*

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act, passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt, both groups voting for acceptance.

In the bitterly contested elections for membership in the Legislature held the following month, the Quezon group, which was in power, was overwhelmingly victorious.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.



After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition. The victorious candidates for seats in the new National Assembly all ran on the coalition platform. Other parties in the field were the National Socialist Party, led by General Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Republican Party, led by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, both parties being created for the occasion and their names being of little significance. They made a poor showing against the combined Quezon-Osmeña forces in the elections held on September 17, 1935.

In October, 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and this was formally ratified by the respective memberships of the two groups in September, 1937.

In the elections for the second National Assembly held on November 8, 1938, the Partido Nacionalista, or Quezon-Osmeña combination, again made a clean sweep. The present cabinet includes Rafael Alunan (Secretary of Interior), Mariano J. Cuenco (Secretary of Public Works and Communications and Acting Secretary of Labor), Benigno Aquino (Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce) and Jorge B. Vargas (Secretary without Portfolio). President Quezon is Acting Secretary of Public Instruction in the absence of Vice President Sergio Osmeña, who is in Washington.

## PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin . . . . .	Republican.	Carson Taylor ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Roy C. Bennett ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Independent; in Spanish.	Peoples Press, Inc. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Mabuhay . . . . .	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Peoples Press, Inc. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Philippines Herald . . . . .	Nacionalista; in English.	Peoples Press, Inc. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Carlos P. Romulo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Taliba . . . . .	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Tribune . . . . .	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> )
La Vanguardia . . . . .	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Pedro Aunario ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Graphic (weekly) . . . . .	Independent; in English.	Ramon Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Philippines Free Press. (weekly)	Independent; in English, and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Philippine Magazine . . . . . (monthly)	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )

# POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken over from Czechoslovakia in 1938)  
Population: 34,221,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken over from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

## *President*

PROFESSOR IGNACY MOŚCICKI (Non-partisan)

Reëlected by Parliament, sitting as the National Assembly,  
May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

## *Cabinet*

Non-Party

Appointed May 16, 1936

## *Premier*

GENERAL FELICJAN SŁAWOJ-SKŁADKOWSKI

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

*Election of November 13, 1938. One third of the  
Senators were appointed by the President on  
November 22, 1938*

*Speaker:* BOGUSŁAW MIEDZIŃSKI

Number of members . . . . . 96

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Sejm)

*Election of November 6, 1938*

*Speaker:* WACŁAW MAKOWSKI

Number of members . . . . . 204

*Note:* A new constitution was brought into force in 1935, the Parliament dissolved, and new elections held. Under the new electoral laws members of Parliament were not meant to represent political parties but the districts from which they come. During the two first years of the new Parliament only regional groups, and one professional group, the agriculturists, were formed. The establishment of the "National Unity Movement" by Colonel Adam Koc in the spring of 1937 changed the character of Parliament. Deputies and Senators belonging to the National Unity formed a separate political group thus establishing a precedent of dividing Parliament according to party affiliations. On September 13, 1938, President Mościcki dissolved Parliament. New elections were held on November 6 and 13, 1938. All candidates except a few independent Ukrainians and Jews belonged to the Government party. The opposition boycotted the election.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

While political groups, except for the National Unity Movement, have no representation as such in the Parliament, they still exist outside it.

Marshal Edward Smigły-Rydz (Inspector General of the Army) is recognized as the nation's political leader, and as the second authority of the country next to President Mościcki.

On the initiative of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz, Colonel Adam Koc formed the National Unity Movement with the intention of enrolling all citizens in order to strengthen Poland internally. On January 11, 1938, Colonel Koc retired from the leadership of the Movement and was succeeded by General Stanisław Skwarczyński. The Movement is aided by Jerzy Paciorkowski (formerly Minister of Social Welfare and Labor), Senator Bogusław Miedziński (Speaker of the Upper Chamber), General Ferdynand Zarzycki (formerly Minister of Industry and Commerce, now Senator), Senator General Andrzej Galica, Stefan Starzyński (Mayor of Warsaw), and Colonel Zygmunt Wenda (Chief of Staff of the Movement). A subsidiary organization for young people, the *Młoda Polska*, is led by Jerzy Rutkowski.

Several organizations, i.e., the Boy Scouts, the Shooters, the Union of Young Farmers and the Union of Working Poles, have recently indicated their willingness to cooperate in this movement.

Among the leaders in Parliament the following might be mentioned: *Senators*: Bogusław Miedziński (National Unity leader), Vladimir Decykiewicz (Ukrainian leader), Wacław Makowski (one of the authors of the new Polish Constitution), S. Fudakowski (representing large land owning interests), Rabbi Moise Schorr (Jewish leader), Władysław Malski (peasants' interests), Mieczysław Michałowicz (Liberal leader). *Deputies*: Tadeusz Schaetzel, Andrzej Wierzbicki (representing large industries), General Zeligowski (Agriculturists' leader), Władysław Kamiński (peasants), Wincenty Hyla (peasants), Tadeusz Kopeć (workmen), Wasyl Mudryj (Ukrainians) and Emil Sommerstein (Jews).

## POLITICAL PARTIES

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Reorganized in 1937. Pro-Government, ready to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represents large landowning interests and those of large industry.

*Leaders:* Count Adolf Bniński (President), Prince Janusz Radziwiłł, Adam Krzyżanowski, Count Józef Wielowieyski.

**DEMOCRATIC CLUB:** Established by a pro-Government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the present electoral laws. The group opposes the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposes anti-Semitism.

*Leaders:* Senator and University Professor Mieczysław Michałowicz, Professor Marcelli Handelsman.

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATS:** Conservative, nationalistic, anti-Semitic, democratic; advocate amendment of Constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; opposes regional self-government for national minorities and radical Agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposes Government and National Unity Movement. Represents landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

*Leaders:* K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski, Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

**PEASANT PARTY:** Demands that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They demand democratization of the present electoral laws and their social program includes a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocate

a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland, though certain groups of this party are anti-Semitic in opposition to the present régime.

*Leaders:* Wincenty Witos (in exile), Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm) and Stanisław Thugutt.

**POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY:** The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desires to coöperate with racial minorities and opposes Communism. Demands return to parliamentary democracy. Represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, farm workers. Opposes present régime.

*Leaders:* Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapieński, Zygmunt Żuławski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

**LABOR PARTY:** Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia, is of minor importance. Opposes Government.

*Leaders:* Wojciech Korfanty (in exile), Władysław Tempka, Karol Popiel.

**NATIONAL RADICALS:** Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controls great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposes Government and National Unity Movement, but branch under Bolesław Piasecki coöperates with Young Poland, a group close to Colonel Koc.

*Leaders:* Attorney Jodzewicz and Editor Zaleski.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. . . . .	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Gluzyński ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Czas . . . . .	Conservative; pro-Government.	Dr. Jan Moszyński ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational; pro-Government.	Henryk Butkiewicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Express Poranny . . . .	Informational; pro-Government.	B. Hensel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazeta Polska . . . . .	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government Party.	R. Starzyński ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Goniec Warszawski . . . .	National-independent.	St. Majewski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurjer Polski . . . . .	Owned by heavy industry; pro-Government.	Dr. Marceł Karczewski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurjer Poranny . . . . .	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurjer Warszawski . . . .	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nasz Przegląd . . . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mały Dziennik . . . . .	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Polska Zbrojna . . . . .	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Robotnik . . . . .	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wieczór Warszawski . . . .	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche Rundschau in Polen (Bydgoszcz)	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dziennik Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz)	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Głos Narodu (Kraków)	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist; pro-Government.	Marjan Dąbrowski ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków)	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kattowitzer Zeitung (Katowice)	German minority organ.	H. Weber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Polonia (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Oberschlesischer Kurier (Królewska Huta)	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurjer Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Łódź)	German.	Bernhard von Haller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Nusbaum-Oltaszewski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Chwila (Lwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Hescheles ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Dilo (Lwów)	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów)	National Party.	Jan Matyasik ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dziennik Poznański (Poznań)	Pro-Government; conservative.	J. Winiewicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurjer Poznański (Poznań)	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań)	German minority organ.	E. Petrull ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń)	Pro-Government.	T. Schab ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń)	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno)	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurjer Wileński (Wilno)	Liberal; pro-Government.	Wanda Pełczyńska ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Słowo (Wilno)	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gospodarz Polski (weekly)	Peasants' interests; pro-Government.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdź and J. Bojko ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Czesław Peche ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tygodnik Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	Wacław Czarski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Cr. Lysik ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Dr. J. Załuska ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Piast (Kraków) (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Przegląd Gospodarczy. (fortnightly)	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro-Government.	W. Horzyca ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Polityka Narodów (monthly)	Organ of Foreign Office.	I. Matuszewski ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	M. Obarski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Ścieżyński ( <i>Dir.</i> )
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński ( <i>Dir.</i> )
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 7,260,000 (1935 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Reelected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935  
for seven-year term, expiring April 15, 1942

## *Cabinet*

Military-Civilian Directorate

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow  
of elected government. Reorganized January 18, 1936

## *Premier*

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

## PARLIAMENT

### CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

*Election of October 30, 1938, for four-year term.*

*President:* GENERAL EDUARDO MARQUES

*President:* DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members . . . . . 79      Number of members . . . . . 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr., whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued. Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Finance, of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. (Minister of Justice), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Antonio F. Carneiro Pacheco (Minister of National Education), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Commerce) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded.

**NATIONAL UNION** (Uniao Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship appealing to all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

*Leaders:* Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), F. Nobre Guedes, Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr., Dr. J. Antonio Marques and Joaquim Lança (Secretary of Party).

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa . . . .	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Gráfica ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Joaquim Manso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Manhã . . . .	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Miguel Braga ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Noticias . . . .	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empresa Nacional de Publicidade ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Eduardo Schwalbach ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario do Governo. . . .	Official gazette.	
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias . . . . .	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novidades . . . . .	Official Catholic organ.	Thomaz Gamboa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Republica . . . . .	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Seculo . . . . .	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. Pereira da Rosa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Voz . . . . .	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empresa A. Voz ( <i>Prop.</i> ) José Fernando de Souza ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Anglo-Portuguese News (fortnightly) . . .	British newspaper; in English.	Maj. C. E. Wakeham ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Luiz Marques ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Commercio do Porto (Oporto) . . . . .	Organ of commerce and industry.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal de Noticias . . . . (Oporto)	Independent.	Guilherme Pacheco ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Primeiro de Janeiro . . . (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	M. Pinto Azevedo, Jr.

# RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest  
Area: 113,884 square miles  
Population: 19,422,600 (1937 estimate)

## Ruler

### KING CAROL II

Born in 1893; proclaimed King June 8, 1930

## Cabinet

National Union, Non-Party

Appointed February 10, 1938; reorganized March 30, 1938

## Premier

PATRIARCH MIRON CRISTEA

## PARLIAMENT

*As constituted prior to new constitution proclaimed in 1938*

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senatul)

*Election of December 22, 28 and 30, 1937*

*Speaker:* AL. LAPEDATU

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal . . . . .	165
National Peasant . . . . .	10
All for Country . . . . .	4
Magyars . . . . .	3
National Agrarian . . . . .	1
Independent . . . . .	1
Total* . . . . .	184

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Camera Deputatilor)

*Election of December 20, 1937 (for four years)*

*Speaker:* N. N. SAVEANU (National Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal . . . . .	152
National Peasant . . . . .	86
All for Country . . . . .	66
National-Christian (Cuza and Goga) . . . . .	39
Hungarian Party . . . . .	19
National Liberal (G. Bratianu group) . . . . .	16
Radical Peasant (G. Iunian) . . . . .	9

Total . . . . . 387

\*In addition to the Senators elected by vote, there are 47 *ex-officio* Senators and 17 Senators by right; total 248.

King Carol proclaimed a new constitution for Rumania on February 27, 1938. It provides for a reduction in the number of Senators and Deputies; half of the former will be nominated by the King. The duration of the life of the Chamber is raised from four to six years, and elected Senators with the nominated members will serve nine years instead of four. The Constitution gives what amounts to dictatorial powers to the King. It was approved on February 26, 1938, by an oral ballot of the citizens. On March 30, 1938, the King named a new cabinet and it immediately approved decree laws abolishing all political parties and creating a Supreme Economic Council and a Crown Council. The following members of the Crown Council were appointed on March 31, 1938: The Patriarch Miron Cristea (Prime Minister), Marshal



Averescu, Marshal Prezan, Gen. Vaitoianu, Dr. Vaida-Voevod, M. Mironescu, Prof. Iorga, Dr. Angelescu, M. Tatarescu, M. Argetoianu and Gen. Baliff.

The members of the present Cabinet are: Patriarch Miron Cristea (Premier), Grigore Gafencu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Armand Calinescu (Minister of Interior), Mircea Cancicov (Minister of Finance), Mititz Constantinescu (Minister of Industry), Victor Iamandi (Minister of Justice), Ionescu Sisheshti (Minister of Agriculture), Michael Ghelmegeanu (Minister of Communications), Gen. Ciuperea (Minister of National Defense), Gen. Teodorescu (Minister of Air and Marine), Mihail Rallea (Minister of Labor), Bishop Colan (Minister of Cults), P. Andrei (Minister of Education) and Gen. Jacobici (Minister of Army Supply).

A new political party was formed in December, 1938, called the Party of National Regeneration to prepare for a general election. It is composed of five members each of the former Liberal, national Peasants, Cuzist and Rumanian Front parties and all of the Crown Councillors.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

### *As constituted prior to abolition of political parties in 1938*

**NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY:** A conservative and nationalist party accustomed to political supremacy from 1919 to 1928 under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlled (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which ruled the economic life of the country and were all prominent in party politics; opposed foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. After this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, following the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements were issued that it did not oppose foreign capital if it collaborated on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

Dr. Duca was invited in November, 1933, to form a government. It pursued a liberal policy and curbed the fascist propaganda of the so-called "Iron Guards." Mr. Duca was assassinated December 29, 1933, and George Tatarescu became Premier on January 3, 1934. In the 1937 elections for the Chamber the party lost its control, polling 36 percent instead of the requisite minimum of 40 percent of the votes cast. Octavian Goga, though his party received only 9 percent of the votes, was made Premier. The King, thereafter, dissolved Parliament and called new elections for March, 1938, but proclaimed a new constitution prior to the elections. M. Goga died in 1938.

**Leaders:** George Tatarescu (Member of Crown Council, formerly Premier), M. Inulets (formerly Minister of Public Works and Communications), C. Bratianu (Leader of Party), Victor Antonescu (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), C. Angelescu (Member of Crown Council), Richard Franasovici (formerly Minister of Interior), N. N. Saveanu (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. I. Costinescu (formerly Minister of Health and Social Welfare), I. Nistor (formerly Minister of Labor), Mircea Cancicov (Minister of Finance), Valerian Popp (formerly Minister without portfolio), Victor Iamandi (Minister

of Justice), I. Manolescu-Strunga (formerly Minister without portfolio), and V. Valjean (formerly chief of National Agrarian Party).

**NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY:** The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectional party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. In *foreign policy*, it stood for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favored the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. Due to his failure to work with the King, Premier Vaida-Voevod (now a member of the Crown Council) and his government resigned in November, 1933. The Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu joined the National Peasants in 1934. In 1935 former Premier Vaida-Voevod together with a few followers including D. R. Ioanitescu and V. Nitescu left the Party and formed a new group, the Rumanian Front. In the 1937 elections for the Chamber the Party ran second, polling 20 percent of the votes cast.

**Leaders:** Julius Maniu (President of Party, formerly Premier) Ion Mihalache (formerly President of Party), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Justice), Radulescu-Mehindinti (formerly Minister of Justice), Armand Calinescu (Minister of Interior), Jon Potirca (formerly Minister of Communications), Prof. D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Sauciuc Saveanu (formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio), N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber) and Em. Hatieganu (formerly Minister for Transylvania without Portfolio).

**ALL FOR COUNTRY PARTY:** Former Iron Guards. A fascist party without representation in the Chamber at the time of the 1937 elections. The party polled a surprising vote, receiving 16 percent of the ballots cast, making it the third largest party in the Chamber which met in February, 1938. Codreanu and the other leaders of the Party were arrested in April, 1938, because of an alleged plan to lead a revolt against the King. In November, 1938, he was killed by prison guards. An official announcement stated that he tried to escape.

**Leaders:** The late Zelea Codreanu and General George Cantacuzino.

**NATIONAL-CHRISTIAN PARTY:** This party was formed by the fusion in July, 1935 of Professor Cuza's anti-Semitic group, the "National Christian Defense League," and the greater part of Octavian Goga's "National Agrarian" party. The party was ultra-nationalistic, strongly anti-Semitic and its leaders were admirers of Hitler and his methods. It polled 9 percent of the votes in the 1937 elections for the Chamber, and its leader was invited to form the Government.

*Leaders:* The late Octavian Goga (formerly Premier), Prof. A. C. Cuza (formerly Minister without Portfolio), Istrate Micescu (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), M. Petrovici (formerly Minister of Education), Dr. Ion Lupas (formerly Minister of Public Worship) and George Cuza (formerly Minister of Public Works).

MINOR PARTIES included the National Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the old National Liberal Party in January, 1930 and which polled 4 percent of the votes cast in the 1937 Chamber elections; the Hungarian Party, composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Elmer Gyarfás and Iosi-Sandor; the German Party, an organization of two factions, one conservative led by Hans Otto Roth and Rudolf Brandsch, and the other, a younger group, strongly pro-Hitler, led by Fritz Fabritius and Helmut Wolff; the Radical Peasant Party, headed by G. Iunian, who with other radical-wing deputies separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the Agrarian Union, led by Mr. C. Argetoianu (now a member of the Crown Council, formerly Minister of Finance and Minister of Interior in Iorga Cabinet of 1932-33) was mostly a personal following of its leader; the Rumanian Front, a nationalist group which, with its leader, Vaida-Voevod, left the National Peasant Party to seek to put into practice their slogan "Numerus Valachicus;" the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu (Member of the Crown Council); the National Democratic Party, under the leadership of former Premier Professor Iorga (Member of the Crown Council); the Conservative Party, headed by the late Gr. Filipescu, owner of the newspaper *Epoca*; and the Social Democrat Party, led by George Grigorovici, of negligible influence; the Jewish Party, formed after the War to voice the interests of the 900,000 Jews; the Ukrainian Party (800,000 Ukrainians of Bucovina and Bessarabia); the Bulgarian Party (200,000 Bulgarians in the Dobrudja); Patriotic Union, a group of ultra-nationalists, former army officers led by General George Dragu; Liberal Democrats, dissident Liberals under the leadership of Th. Florescu; National Agrarian Party, a continuation of old Goga group, headed by V. Valjean who refused to follow Goga under a platform program of anti-Semitism.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the establishment of the single-party system, all papers support the Party of National Regeneration.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation *</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus . . . . .	Independent daily, financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bukarestor Tageblatt . . .	In German, represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Oscar Kraemer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Capitala . . . . .		Mihail Gheorgiu ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Curentul . . . . .	Independent, sensational, nationalistic, anti-semitic.	P. Seicaru ( <i>Ed. and Pub.</i> )
Curierul Israelit . . . . .	Weekly organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	Selter-Sarateanu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Excelsior . . . . .	Weekly in French and Rumanian, economic and financial.	Manolescu-Stronga ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Facla . . . . .	Socialist.	Ion Vinea ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Frontul . . . . .		Alex. Hodos ( <i>Dir.</i> )

\* Prior to abolition of political parties in 1938.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Independence Roumaine . . . . .	In French.	Gh. Nenisor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Informatia . . . . .		Stefan Florescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Lumea Romaneasca . . . . .		Zaharia Stancu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Moment (Le) . . . . .	In French.	Alfred Hefter ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Neamul Romanesc. . . . .		N. Iorga ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ordinea . . . . .		Virgil Kerciu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Porunca Vremii . . . . .	Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Ilie Radulescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Romania . . . . .		Cezar Pebrescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Seara . . . . .		Nicolae Vararu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Semnalul . . . . .	Independent; advocates gov- ernmental reforms.	S. Serbescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Tempo . . . . .	Independent, sensational tab- loid.	V. Canarache ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Timpul . . . . .		Gr. Gafencu ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Universul . . . . .	Anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Gazeta Transilvaniei . . . . . (Brasov)	Oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Keleti Ujsag . . . . . (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hun- garian.	Dr. Andrei Somodi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uj Kelet (Cluj). . . . .	Organ of Zionists.	Ernest Marton ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Neue Zeitung . . . . . (Timisoara)	In German.	Anton Kister ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bursa . . . . .	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Lupta Economica (weekly) . . . . .	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain . . . . .	Petroleum interests.	Mihail Pizanty ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Analele Bancilor (monthly) . . . . .	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sitescu ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economiste Roumain . . . . .	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.

## NEWS AGENCY

Rador . . . . .	Official; Telegraph agency.	Theodor Solacolo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# RUSSIA

## (UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 170,000,000 (1937 estimate)

*President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union \**

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

*Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)*

Elected by the Supreme Council

*President of Council of People's Commissars*

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Reëlected January 17, 1938

### PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the Union) \*

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 11 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council.

#### COUNCIL OF THE UNION \*

*Chairman:* ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

#### COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES \*

*Chairman:* NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK

(Elected at local elections on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, in each administrative unit, each constituent republic being represented by 25 representatives, each autonomous republic by 11, each autonomous oblast by 5, and each national okrug by one.)

Number of members . . . . . 569      Number of members . . . . . 574

\*New organizations and positions provided for in Constitution of 1936.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** The only authorized and organized party, which elects annually a Central Committee. Last election was in 1934 (XVII Party Congress). At that time Central Committee consisted of 69 members and 67 alternates, but since then many of this number have been expelled from the ranks of the party as oppositionists. The Central Committee chooses: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau, at present understood to consist of 9 members and 6 alternates; (2) an organization bureau (Orgburo) and (3) a Secretariat consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government and several are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual in guiding Communist policy, which has promoted rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Communist party leaders:

**POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.**

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; President of the Commission on Constitution of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VII Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1935.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kalinin — President, Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.

Kossior — Member of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Commissar for Food Industry.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Defense of the U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Marshal of the Union.

Andreyev — Member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Chubar — Member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.

**OTHER LEADERS**

Benediktov — Commissar of Agriculture.

Beria — Commissar of Internal Affairs.

Berman — Commissar for Communications.

Boldyrev — Commissar for Health.

Bulganin — President of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; alternate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

- Chvyolev — Commissar of Foreign Trade.  
Grichmanov — Chairman of the State Bank.  
Kabanov — Commissar of Food.  
L. Kaganovich — Commissar of Heavy Industry and of Railways; Deputy-Chairman of Council of People's Commissars.  
M. Kaganovich — (brother of L. Kaganovich) Commissar for the Defense Industry; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and alternate of Orgburo.  
Litvinov — Commissar for Foreign Affairs; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.  
Lobanov — Commissar of State Farms.  
Lozovsky — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale and of its Praesidium; Secretary General of the Red Internationale of Labor Unions.  
Lvov — Commissar of Machine Building.  
Manuilsky — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale and of its Praesidium.  
Petrovsky — President of the Central Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.  
Rychkov — Commissar of Justice.  
Ryzhov — Commissar of Timber Industry.  
Scrinikov — Commissar of Purchases.  
Shestakov — Commissar for Light Industry; member of the Commission of Party Control.  
M. Smirnov — Commissar of Home Trade.  
P. Smirnov — Commissar of Marine.  
Vosnesensky — Chairman of Gosplan.  
Vyshinsky — Public Prosecutor.  
Zdanov — Alternate of Political Bureau; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale; member of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.  
Zverov — Commissar of Finance.

Within the All Union (formerly Russian) Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed several years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev (formerly President of the Council of People's Commissars), Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished. A short time later, many of them were readmitted to the Party. However, Trotsky was not included in this group, being exiled abroad. In 1929 and 1930, a so-called "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsy developed. Its members were expelled from the Political Bureau in 1932. Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the Party, together with a group of other less known old communists. Following the assassination in December, 1934, of Kirov, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and reputedly close

to Stalin, numerous trials have been held of persons who had figured in the opposition, as well as of many others; Zinoviev, Kamenev, Piatakov and other prominent communists were found guilty of treason and shot; Tomsky committed suicide; Radek was given a prison sentence; Bukharin and Rykov are presumably still awaiting trial. In the summer of 1937, eight high ranking army officers, including Tukhachevsky, one of the five Soviet marshals, were found guilty of treason and shot; many diplomatic representatives have been recalled from abroad, their fate in most cases being unknown.

## PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes . . . . .	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung . . . . .	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	(Editorial Board)
Finansovaya Gazeta . . . . .	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U. S. S. R.	V. J. Gulyants ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gudok . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat for Transportation.	A. F. Baranov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Industria . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia . . . . .	Official organ of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. and the All-Russian Executive Committee.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda . . . . .	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	N. Mikhailov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasnaya Zvezda . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	G. V. Barandov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasnyi Voin . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Le Journal de Moscou (weekly) . . . . .	Political, economic, and social; in French.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News (daily and weekly) . . . . .	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pravda . . . . .	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Rabochaya Moskva . . . . .	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	A. Grigorenko ( <i>Asst. Ed.</i> )
Sovietskaya Torgovlya . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	(Editorial Board)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.	N. I. Anisimov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Trud . . . . .	Organ of Trade Unions.	M. I. Popov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vechernaya Moskva (evening) . . . . .	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Ivanov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kommunist (Astrakhan) . . . . .	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Kommunist (Kiev) . . . . .	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening) . . . . .	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein ( <i>Ed.</i> )



<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Leningradskaya Pravda . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena . . . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	Ya. Sadikov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sovietskaya Belorussia . . . (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	E. L. Stolin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gorkovskaya Kommuna . . . (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Commit- tee of Communist Party.	L. Keller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sovietskaya Sibir . . . . . (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Com- mittee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeyev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zvezda . . . . . (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belsky ( <i>Asst. Ed.</i> )
Molot . . . . . (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zarya Vostoka . . . . . (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Exec- utive Committee of Trans- caucasia.	V. Grigoryan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pravda Vostoka . . . . . (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Aleksandrovsky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasnoye Znamia . . . . . (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevsky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tekhnika . . . . . (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	G. Vasilkovsky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krestyanskaya Gazeta . . . (weekly)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party; peas- ant paper.	S. Uritsky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bolshevik . . . . . (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and for- eign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ermilov, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan ( <i>Edi- torial Board</i> )
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo . . . i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tickhy Okean . . . . . (quarterly)	Articles on affairs of the Pa- cific.	(Editorial Board)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass . . . . . Official news agency.

# EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador  
Area: 13,176 square miles  
Population: 1,631,967 (1937 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Elected January 13-15, 1935. Assumed office March 1, 1935, for four-year term, extended in January, 1939, for further six years

## *Cabinet*

Appointed March 1, 1935

## PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

*President:* CÉSAR CIERRA

Number of Members . . . . . 42  
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Vice-President and Minister of War, Marine and Aviation), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Gobernación, Public Works, Labor, Charities and Sanitation) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Hoy (morning) . . . . .	N. Viera Altamirano ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario Latino (evening) . . . . .	Miguel Pinto ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario Nuevo (morning) . . . . .	Miguel Angel Chacon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa (morning) . . . . .	Manuel Andino ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening) . . . . .	Victor M. Lagos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel) . . . . .	C. Augusto Osegueda ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel) . . . . .	Reuben Membreno ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	Ernesto Grimaldi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Santa Ana (evening) . . . . .	Isabel de Rivera ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana) . . . . .	Serofino Quiteño ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario del Pueblo (evening) . . . . .	Nicolas Cabezas D. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) . . . . .	Fernando Garzona S. ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
(Sonsonate)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) . . . . .	Basilio Plantier ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Revista Judicial (quarterly) . . . . .	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 census)

## *Ruler*

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

## *Council of Regency*

H. R. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President), CHAO PHYA  
YOMARAJ and GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

## *Premier*

LUANG BIPUL SONGGRAM

(President of Council of State)

Appointed December 17, 1938

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June 1933 Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December, 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was appointed King as from the same date. A Council of Regency, consisting of three members, represents the authority of the King.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Siam since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit of two months' duration.

## PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

The press in Siam is subject to government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese) . . . . .	Pang Ngee Seng ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bangkok Times (in English) . . . . .	W. H. Mundie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Chamber of Commerce Monthly Magazine (in Siamese)	Siamese Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )
City Star Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Prayura Darakara Na Ayudhya ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Fa Sen (in Chinese) . . . . .	Seck Kwan Sae Hoh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Government Gazette (weekly) (in Siamese) . . . . .	The Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Hua Chiew Joh Pow (in Chinese) . . . . .	Tieh Er Jeng ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jati Niyom (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Thongyu Dhipha Sathien ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kasikorn Monthly Magazine (in Siamese) . . . . .	Department of Agriculture and Fish- eries ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese) . . . . .	Mom Rajawongs Nobakaeow Nava- ratana ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Navikasatr Monthly Magazine (in Siamese) . . . . .	Royal Navy Club ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Phadung Jati Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	M. R. Songsutjarit ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Praja Mitra Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Sanit Charoenrath ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pramuan Wan (in Siamese) . . . . .	M. C. Phorn Phimolpharn ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Public Health Bulletin (in Siamese) . . . . .	Public Health Department ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Record (economic quarterly; in English and Siamese)	Department of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Sara Siam Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Prasiddhi Devahastin Na Ayudhya ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sara Samai Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Tuan Bunchoochuey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Science Monthly Magazine (in Siamese) . . . . .	Department of Science ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Siam Chronicle (in English) . . . . .	Phya Prijanusasana ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Siam Nikor (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Supha Srimanond ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Siam Rasdr Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Mani Vasuvat ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Siam Review Weekly News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Cha-on Amphol ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Mani Vasuvat ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Thai Mai Daily News (in Siamese) . . . . .	Nai Banjob Chuvanond ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Nation (in Siamese) . . . . .	Mom Broi Voravarna ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Tong Hua Ming Poh (in Chinese) . . . . .	Hai Soon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tong Min Yit Poh (in Chinese) . . . . .	Hai Soon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vidyachariya Monthly Magazine (in Siamese) . . . . .	Teachers Association ( <i>Prop.</i> )

# UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 9,589,898 (1936 census), of which 2,003,857 are Europeans

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor-General*

SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumed office March, 1937

*Cabinet*

United South African National Party

*Premier*

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (United)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)*

*President:* C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Malanite)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party . . . . .	31
Malanites . . . . .	8
Vacancy . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	40

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

*Election of May 18, 1938 (for five years)*

*Speaker:* E. G. JANSEN (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party . . . . .	109
Malanites . . . . .	28
Dominion . . . . .	8
Labor . . . . .	3
Socialist . . . . .	1
Vacancy . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 150

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The coalition of the Nationalist Party and the South African Party in 1933 led to fusion in 1934; the two parties merged in the United Party, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

The Fusion compact affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests or its sovereign freedom. At the 1934 Parliamentary session the Government enacted changes in the South Africa Act of 1909 (the Union's original constitution) in the form of legislation which provides that the King shall act only on the advice of his South African Ministers, defines the Union's status as one of Sovereign Independence, and provides South Africa with its

own Great Seal. The custody of the Great Seal is (contrary to previous practice) now vested in the Prime Minister, who also is empowered by the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act to affix the Royal Seal to legislation whenever, in his opinion, the delay involved in obtaining the King's signature would either frustrate the object thereof, or retard the despatch of public business. In such circumstances the Governor-General shall sign on behalf of the King. Further legislation has been introduced to re-enact the amended South Africa Act as a Union Act.

The United Party program includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of government. This proviso is admitted to be a concession to the old Afrikaner Republican sentiment, since the purpose is to give freedom to any member of the United Party to make propaganda for the establishment of a Republican form of Government.

In domestic policy the United Party recognizes the two great primary industries, agriculture and mining, as the foundations of the country's permanent welfare; it encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry; and maintains the Civilized White Labor policy.

The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is accepted as a fundamental principle of Native policy, but there will be no intermixture of the races and the Party seeks a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, recognizes as paramount the essentials of European civilization. The Party opposes the abandonment of South Africa's Mandate over South-West Africa.

*Leaders:* General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J. C. Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christian Havenga (Minister of Finance), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Defense and of Commerce and Industries), H. A. Fagan (Minister of Native Affairs of Education and of Social Welfare), Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Mines), General Jan C. G. Kemp (Minister of Lands), Senator Charles F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works), Senator A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Railways and Harbors), Richard Stuttaford (Minister of Interior and Public Health), Harry G. Lawrence (Minister of Labor), Col. Komdt. W. R. Collins (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry) and R. H. Henderson (Minister without Portfolio).

**DR. MALAN'S PARTY:** The former members of the Nationalist Party who combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to fusion claim that they form the true Nationalist Party. They favor the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees and in every phase of public life.

*Leaders:* Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), Dr. N. J. van der Merwe, J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw and A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament).

**DOMINION PARTY:** This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to Sovereign Independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenges the Prime Minister's contention that South Africa may remain neutral in any future war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

*Leaders:* Colonel C. F. Stallard and J. S. Marwick (Member of Parliament). Col. Stallard, though no longer in Parliament, remains head of the Party.

**LABOR PARTY:** With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies.

*Leaders:* Thomas Boydell, Senator J. D. F. Briggs and W. B. Madeley (Member of Parliament).

**GREY SHIRTS:** A Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts. It has not been very successful.

*Leaders:* L. T. Weichardt and F. S. du Toit.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green ( <i>Ed.-in-Chief</i> ) L. Neame ( <i>Act. Ed.</i> )
Cape Times. (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Burger . . . . . (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Suiderstem . . . . . (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Friend . . . . . (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. B. McKenzie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Volksblad . . . . . (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily News . . . . . (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Natal Mercury . . . . . (Durban)	Independent; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Mervyn Ellis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Dispatch . . . . . (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Express . . . . . (Johannesburg) (evening)	Independent.	A. G. Barlow ( <i>Ed.-in-Chief</i> ) R. Johnson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Vaterland . . . . . (Johannesburg)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rand Daily Mail . . . . . (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Times . . . . . (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	J. L. Levy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Star . . . . . (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don and F. R. Parker ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Natal Witness . . . . . (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	G. Calpin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Eastern Province Herald . . . . . (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Volkstem . . . . . (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	C. S. Coetzee ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pretoria News . . . . . (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Forum . . . . . (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Independent.	R. J. Kingston Russell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
South African Journal of Eco- nomics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Leslie ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

South African Press Associa- tion	Independent.	James S. Dunn ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
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# SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 24,583,096 (1934 estimate)

## *President*

MANUEL AZAÑA

Elected on May 10, 1936 by a Presidential Convention following the removal of President Zamora by Parliament on April 7, 1936

Assumed office May 11, 1936

## *Cabinet*

“Popular Front” (Left Republican, Socialist, Catalonian Left, Basque Nationalist and Communist)

Appointed September 4, 1936; reorganized April 5, 1938

## *Premier*

JUAN NEGRIN (Socialist)

## PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

*Election of February 16, 1936*

*President:* DIEGO MARTINEZ-BARRIO (Radical Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Left Parties . . . . .	248
Right Parties . . . . .	175
Center Parties . . . . .	50
Total . . . . .	473

Spain is in the throes of a revolution. Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out in July, 1936. He now controls a large section of Spain.

It early became evident that the Spanish conflict could not be described merely as a civil war. Mussolini immediately sent troops to aid the rebels, and he and the Italian press claimed the results of the battles of Malaga and Bilbao as “Italian victories.” The German government also openly aided Franco. On the other side the International Brigade, fighting with the Loyalists, is composed of volunteers from France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Germany, Poland and the United States, who enlisted as individuals despite the attempts of their governments to prevent it. There are also Russians with the Loyalists who, as in the case of Italy and Germany, may be assumed to be there with the consent of if not on the orders of their government.

At the last meeting of the League of Nations Dr. Negrin announced the vol-

untary withdrawal of all foreigners in the Government fighting forces and asked the Council to appoint a commission to personally supervise the withdrawal. This commission composed of the representatives of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, England and France are now in Barcelona and the foreigners are being withdrawn. General Franco rejected the withdrawal plan submitted by the Non-Intervention Committee but Mussolini has withdrawn a part of his forces.

Directly after the election of 1936 Manuel Azaña, a Left Republican, formed a Cabinet. It contained no Socialists or Communists. When Azaña was elected President in May, 1936, his lieutenant Santiago Casares Quiroga, also a Left Republican, headed the Cabinet which still contained no Socialists or Communists. This government was in power when the rebellion was precipitated by General Franco.

The necessity of combining all elements favorable to the Republic and opposed to fascism resulted later in the reorganization of the government and on September 4, 1936, Largo Caballero, leader of the Socialists, became Premier and included in his cabinet several Socialists and two Communists. In the reconstitution of his government on November 5, 1936, four Syndicalists were included. It developed that the Syndicalists and Anarchists could not be counted on and the representatives of the Syndicalists in the Ministry were unable to control their party. In the reorganization of the Government on May 17, 1937, the Syndicalists were dropped. At that time Largo Caballero whose extreme views were obnoxious to the Republicans and to the better disciplined Communists, was replaced as Prime Minister by the more moderate Juan Negrin.

The members of the Cabinet are Juan Negrin (Prime Minister and Minister of Defense), Alvarez Del Vayo (Minister of State), Gonzales Pena (Minister of Justice), Jesus Hernandez (Minister of Education and Health), Julian Zuzagottis (Minister of Interior), Vicente Uribe (Minister of Agriculture), Bernardo Giner de los Rios (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Jaime Aiguade (Minister of Labor and Social Assistance) and José Giral (Minister without Portfolio).

## PARTIES

The Left and Center Parties of pre-war days maintain their identity and continue their activity in Government Spain. Sr. Portello (former Premier and leader of the Center Party) attends the meetings of the Cortes. The rank and file of the Right parties who were democrats and republicans have gone into the parties of the Left.

In Franco territory political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of the Dictator merged into one Government party under the complete control of General Franco. However there are several distinct divergent parties in fact — the Falangists (Fascists), the Requettes, the Carlists and the Monarchists, and to these may be added the Church party.

Previous to the war the parties were as follows:

### RIGHT

**AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY:** A conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals though its leader announced his acceptance of the Republican régime.

*Leader:* José Maria Gil Robles.

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defended not only agrarian but church interests.

*Leaders:* José Martínez de Velasco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Antonio Royo Villanova.

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalanian Left Party.

*Leaders:* Francisco Cambo and Juan Ventosa.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII; intensely Catholic and conservative.

*Leader:* Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espoused the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order; intensely Catholic and reactionary.

*Leaders:* Antonio Goicoechea and Calvo Solo.

INDEPENDENTS (RIGHT): Conservative and reactionary but not affiliated with Right parties.

*Leader:* Abilio Calderón.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Republican leanings. They differed from the other Right groups principally in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

*Leader:* José Horn.

RADICAL PARTY: This party favored the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law and close coöperation with Right parties within the Republican régime.

*Leaders:* Alejandro Lerroux García (many times Premier) and Santiago Alba (formerly President of the Cortes).

INDEPENDENTS (MONARCHISTS): Stood aloof from Renovación Española and Traditionalists and pursued independent course looking toward restoration of monarchy on English model.

*Leader:* Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the King).

#### CENTER

CENTER PARTY: Designed to create a buffer between the Right and Left.

*Leader:* Portella (formerly Premier).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party was Catholic, conservative and republican.

*Leader:* Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

*Leader:* Melquiades Alvarez.

#### LEFT

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY: Stood for original purposes of revolution of 1931; complete separation of Church and State; establishment of free public schools; improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants.

*Leaders:* Manuel Azaña (President of the Republic), Casares Quiroga and Barcia Trelles.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had identical program to that of Left Republican Party.

*Leader:* Martínez Barrio (President of Cortes, formerly Premier).

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Its policies included consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production by constitutional methods and confiscation of the large rural estates with compensation.

*Leaders:* Julian Besteiro, Juan Negrin (Premier), Francisco Largo Caballero (formerly Premier and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of National Defense), Fernando de los Rios (Ambassador to the United States) and Jimenez Asuá.

**CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY (ESQUERRA):** This party favored economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist.

*Leaders:* Luis Companys (formerly President of the Catalan Generalidad), Nicolau D'Oliver and Trabal Sans.

*Leaders of other Parties:* Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Rocha (Federal), José Díaz and Dolores Ibarruri (Communist).

## PRESS

All democratic papers have been outlawed in the territory controlled by Gen. Franco.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. . . . .	Organ of Republican Parties.	
Ahora . . . . .	Organ of Socialist youth.	
Frente Rojo . . . . .	Communist.	
Heraldo de Madrid . . . . .	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; Left Republican.	Busquets Bros. ( <i>Props.</i> ) Manuel Fontdevila ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Informaciones (evening) . . . . .	Socialist; well informed, good news service from provinces.	
Liberal . . . . .	Left Republican.	Antonio Villanueva ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politica . . . . .	Left Republican. Organ of Azaña.	
Socialista . . . . .	Socialist party organ.	Julian Zuazagoitia ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sol . . . . .	Republican; large circulation; most dependable paper in Madrid.	Fernando Vela ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Voz . . . . .	Republican.	
Opinion . . . . . (Barcelona)	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Gassols ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vanguardia . . . . . (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo ( <i>Prop.</i> ) José Escofet ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gaceta del Norte . . . . . (Bilbao)	Catholic conservative.	José Maria Urquijo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Arrebi Espana . . . . . (Pamplona)	Fascist.	
Diario Vasco . . . . . (San Sebastian)	Fascist.	
Unidad . . . . . (San Sebastian)	Fascist.	
Voz de Espana . . . . . (San Sebastian)	Fascist.	
Voz de Guipuzcoa . . . . . (San Sebastian)	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A. B. C. . . . . (Seville)	Monarchistic.	Marqués Luca de Tena ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Semana Financiera (weekly) . . . . .	Conservative economic re- view.	Carlos Caamaño ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Manuel Marfil ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra . . . . . Agency for provincial and  
(Madrid and Barcelona) foreign news.

# SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm

Area: 173,347 square miles

Population: 6,284,722 (1938 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

## *Cabinet*

Coalition (Social Democratic and Agrarian)

Appointed September 28, 1936

## *Premier*

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

## PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER \*  
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Andra Kammaren)

*Election of September, 1936 (for four years)*

*Speaker:* JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)

*Speaker:* AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	69
Conservative . . . . .	41
Agrarian . . . . .	24
People's . . . . .	15
Communist . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	115
Conservative . . . . .	44
Agrarian . . . . .	36
People's . . . . .	27
Socialist . . . . .	3
Communist . . . . .	5

Total . . . . . 230

\* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased effectiveness of the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy and a policy of neutrality in coöperation with other Northern countries. In *domestic policy*, in theory republican, advocates democracy in management of industry, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

*Leaders:* Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs), G. Möller (Minister of Commerce) and Harald Åkerberg.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and strengthened national

defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; favors development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

*Leaders:* Prof. Gösta Bagge, Martin Skoglund and J. F. Domö.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY:** A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

*Leader:* Gustaf Andersson of Rasjön.

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

*Leaders:* Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Prof. C. G. Westman (Minister of Justice) and Petrus Nilsson.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Formed by faction of the Communist Party and certain extremists of Social Democratic Party in 1934. Although advocating communist ideas it does not adhere to the 3d Internationale.

*Leader:* Nils Flyg.

**COMMUNISTS:** Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

*Leader:* Sven Linderot.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet . . . . .	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dagens Nyheter . . . . .	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Folkets Dagblad . . . . .	Socialist.	Leif Kihlberg ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> )
Ny Dag . . . . .	Communist.	Nils Flyg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nya Dagligt Allehanda . . . . .	Conservative.	Gustav Johansson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Social-Demokraten . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Ragnar Ekman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Stockholms-Tidningen . . . . .		Z. Höglund ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Stockholms Dagblad . . . . .	People's Party.	Dr. Börje Brilioth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svenska Dagbladet . . . . .	Conservative.	Carl Trygger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svenska Morgonbladet . . . . .	People's Party.	D. Ollén ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning . . . . .	People's Party.	Torgny Segerstedt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs Morgonpost . . . . .	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten . . . . .	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Morgontidningen . . . . .	People's Party.	Knut Holmberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Rickard Lindström ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Arbetet . . . . . (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	Allan Voug (Ed.)
Skånska Dagbladet . . . . (Malmö)	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (Ed.)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten . . . . . (Malmö)	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (Ed.)
Affärsvärlden (weekly) . . .	Financial.	Emil Fitger (Ed.)
Finanstidningen (weekly) . .	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (Ed.)
Bankvärlden (monthly) . . .	Financial.	S. Hallnäs (Ed.)
Swedish Export (monthly) . .	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (Ed.)
Tiden (monthly) . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Al Vanner (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå . . . . .	Independent.	Nils Horney ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå . . . . .	Owned and operated by the Swedish General Export Association.	H. Hummelgren ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne  
 Area: 15,944 square miles  
 Population: 4,095,095 (1932 estimate)

## *President*

PHILIPPE ETTER (Catholic Conservative)

Elected by Parliament in December; assumed office  
 January 1, 1939, for one-year term

## *Federal Council*

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;  
 and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1). Com-  
 posed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation  
 is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17, 1935, for term  
 January 1, 1936–December 31, 1939

## *Chancellor*

DR. GEORGES BOVET (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934  
 for term ending December 31, 1939

## PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

### COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli  
 Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2  
 for each canton*

*President:* LÖPFE BENZ (Radical-  
 Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative . . . . .	18
Radical Democratic . . . . .	15
Social Democratic . . . . .	3
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class . . . . .	3
Social Political . . . . .	3
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	2
	—
	44

### NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio  
 Nazionale)

*Election of October 27, 1935 (for legislative  
 period ending December, 1939)*

*President:* HENRI VALLOTTON (Radi-  
 cal-Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	50
Radical Democratic . . . . .	48
Catholic Conservative . . . . .	42
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class . . . . .	21
Independents' Party . . . . .	7
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	7
Progressive Farmers . . . . .	7
Minor groups . . . . .	5

Total . . . . . 187



## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

*Leaders:* Dr. Albert Meyer (formerly President of the Confederation), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Johannes Baumann (formerly President of the Confederation), Hermann Obrecht (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Georges Bovet (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton (President of National Council), Ernst Löpfe (President of Council of States), Dr. Ernst Wetter (Member of Federal Council), Bixio Bossi, Dr. L. F. Meyer, A. Lachenal and Th. Gut (Members of National Council) and Dr. Henri Berthoud (President of Party).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

*Leaders:* Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), F. Hauser (formerly President of National Council), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

**CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

*Leaders:* Dr. Giuseppe Motta (formerly President of the Confederation, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Philippe Etter (President of the Confederation), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (formerly President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquo (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), A. Züst (Member of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

**FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY:** Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

*Leaders:* Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hans Stähli (President of Party), Prof. Ernest Laur (formerly Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council), Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, J. Winzeler and Ed. Pfister (Members of Council of States).

**INDEPENDENTS' PARTY:** A progressive, middle class party representing consumers interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

*Leaders:* Gottlieb Duttweiler, Fr. Wüthrich and Dr. Bircher (Members of National Council).

**LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

*Leaders:* Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krugel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

**PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY:** Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

*Leaders:* Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Gadiant (Members of National Council).

**SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY:** Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

*Leaders:* Edwin Hauser (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. A. Lardelli (Member of Council of States).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt . . . .	Independent.	W. Thormann ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Berner Tagwacht . . . .	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bund . . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Neue Berner Zeitung . . . .	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenaue ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Basler Arbeiterzeitung . . . .	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten . . . .	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Basle)		
Freiheit (Basle) . . . .	Official organ of Communist Party.	Max Wullschleger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nationalzeitung (Basle) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Basler Zeitung . . . .	Conservative.	Max W. Wagner ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Basle)		
Dovere (Bellinzona) . . . .	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Freie Raetier (Chur) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Domenig ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Thurgauer Zeitung . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Fraunfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Freiburger Nachrichten . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Remy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Am. Chamonin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Genève . . . . (Geneva)	Conservative.	Jean Martin ( <i>Dir.</i> ) René Payot and Paul Chapon- nière ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Journal des Nations . . . . (Geneva)	International; politics and di- plomacy. (Suspended in Oct. 1938 for three months for Anti-Nazi remarks.)	Raoul Buccianti ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Czeslaw Poznansky ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Suisse (Geneva) . . . .	Independent.	Eugène Fabre ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Travail . . . . . (Geneva)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole ( <i>Pol. Dir.</i> )
Tribune de Genève . . . . (Geneva)	Independent.	E. Junod ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	M. Bridel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Droit du Peuple . . . . . (Lausanne)	Socialist.	Hans Trümpi ( <i>Ed.</i> ) M. Von der Aa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . . (Lausanne)	Independent.	Paul Golay ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> ) O. Treyvaud ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazette de Lausanne . . . . (Lausanne)	Liberal.	Max Reymond ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> ) M. Rigassi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Revue . . . . . (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	M. Muret ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> ) R. Rubattel ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Tribune de Lausanne . . . . (Lausanne)	Independent.	Camille Rieben ( <i>Ed.</i> ) R. Monnet ( <i>Dir. and Ed.</i> )
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne).	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Kebber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vaterland (Lucerne) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer ( <i>For. Ed.</i> )
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano).	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano) . .	Liberal Democratic.	Plinio Bolla ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giornale del Popolo . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . . (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ostschweiz (St. Gall) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. C. Doka ( <i>Ed.</i> )
St. Galler Tagblatt . . . . (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Landbote (Winterthur) . . . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hürsch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Intelligenzblatt . . . . . (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Front (Schaffhausen) . . .	Nationalist.	Dr. H. Oehler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . . . . (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide cir- culation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Willy Bretscher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Volksrecht (Zurich) . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Friedrich Heeb ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politische Rundschau . . . . (Schaffhausen) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Stienmann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Schweizer Rundschau . . (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Rote Revue . . . . . (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Schweizer Rundschau . . . . (Einsiedeln) (monthly)	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka ( <i>Ed.</i> )

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)

Area: 294,416 square miles

Population: 16,158,018 (1935 census)

## *President*

GENERAL ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)

Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938  
to succeed the late President Atatürk

## *Cabinet*

People's Party

Appointed October 25, 1937; reorganized November 11, 1938

## *Premier*

CELÂL BAYAR (People's Party)

## PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)

(Kamutay)

*Election of February 8, 1935 (four-year term)*

*President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party . . . . .	389
Independents . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	399

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**PEOPLE'S PARTY:** The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. On February 5, 1937, the Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December, 1938, the election of General Ismet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

*Leaders:* General Ismet İnönü (President of the Republic), Celâl Bayar (Premier and Vice-President of the People's Party), Abdulhalik Renda (Presi-

dent of the Grand National Assembly) and Dr. Refik Saydam (Secretary General of Party and Minister of Interior).

The members of the Cabinet are: Hilmi Uran (Minister of Justice), Gen. K. Özalp (Minister of Defense), Dr. Refik Saydam (Minister of Interior), Şükrü Saracoglu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Fuat Agrali (Minister of Finance), Hasan Ali Yücel (Minister of Education), Ali Çetinkaya (Minister of Public Works), Hüsnü Çakır (Minister of Economy), Dr. H. Alataş (Minister of Hygiene), Rana Tarhan (Minister of Customs) and Faik Kurdoglu (Minister of Agriculture).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham . . . . .	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Beyoglu . . . . .	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Cumhuriyet . . . . .	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Istanbul . . . . .	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Le Journal d'Orient . . . . .	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carasso ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Kurun . . . . .	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Us ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Resmî Gazete (Ankara) . . . . .	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Son-Posta . . . . .	Independent.	Selim Ragip ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tan . . . . .	People's Party.	Zekeriya Şertel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Türkische Post . . . . .	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Ulus . . . . . (Ankara)	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Falih Rifki Atay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ayin Tarihi (monthly) . . . . .	Press Review.	Press Bureau ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Bulletin du Türkofis . . . . .	Economic; in French.	Turkish Foreign Trade Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Der Nahe Osten . . . . .	Economic; in German.	Van Ritgen & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
L'Economiste d'Orient . . . . .	Economic; in French.	Reşit Saffet ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Monthly Trade Review (monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency . . . . .	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemenoglu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Turkish Press Association . . . . .	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Falih Rifke Atay ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;

including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 130,215,000 (1938 estimate)

## *President*

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reelected November 3, 1936, for four-year term

## *Cabinet*

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

## PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November 8, 1938 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).*

*President:* JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic . . . . .	69
Republican . . . . .	23
Farmer-Labor . . . . .	2
Progressive . . . . .	1
Independent . . . . .	1
—	—
Total . . . . .	96

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

*Election of November 8, 1938 (for two years).*

*Speaker:* WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic . . . . .	261
Republican . . . . .	169
Progressive . . . . .	2
Farmer-Labor . . . . .	1
American Labor . . . . .	1
Vacancy . . . . .	1
—	—
Total . . . . .	435

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1936 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative

Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the present Congress three seats, two in the Senate and one in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party. The Farmer-Laborites lost four seats in the House in the 1938 election.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in the 1938 election. Its strength in the House was reduced from eight to two. Senator La Follette did not come up for reelection this year and maintains his seat in the Senate. Philip La Follette was defeated in his attempt for reelection as Governor of Wisconsin.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms of the two principal parties adopted at the conventions in 1936 follow:

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. In

*domestic policy* the 1936 platform defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approved of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; cherished a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

*Leaders:* Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Alvin W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), William B. Bankhead (Speaker of the House) and Sam Rayburn (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

**REPUBLICAN PARTY:** Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the Government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of



the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

*Leaders:* Alfred M. Landon (Presidential candidate in 1936), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), John D. M. Hamilton (Chairman of the Republican National Committee), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>(m. morning; e. evening)</i> <i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>ALABAMA</b>			
Age-Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	40,613	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson ( <i>Pub.</i> ) J. E. Chappell ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Advertiser ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	36,032	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Montgomery)			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
Times ( <i>m.</i> ) (Los Angeles)	208,122	Republican.	Harry Chandler ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Chronicle ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	111,473	Republican.	George T. Cameron ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(San Francisco)			
Examiner ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	168,110	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 193)
(San Francisco)			George Hearst ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>COLORADO</b>			
Post ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . .	158,075	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd ( <i>Pub.</i> ) E. C. Day ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
(Denver)			
Rocky Mountain News	38,646	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 193)
( <i>m.</i> ) (Denver)			
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Courant (Hartford) ( <i>m.</i> )	43,115	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Maurice S. Sherman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>			
Post ( <i>m.</i> ) (Washington)	98,236	Independent.	Eugene Meyer ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Washington)	132,724	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Florida Times Union ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	71,418	Democratic.	W. M. Ball ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
(Jacksonville)			
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Constitution ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	108,757	Democratic.	Clark Howell ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(Atlanta)			
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
Daily News ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . .	436,289	Independent.	Frank Knox ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Paul Scott Mowrer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Chicago)			
Tribune (Chicago) ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	845,585	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>INDIANA</b>			
News ( <i>e.</i> ) (Indianapolis)	150,154	Independent.	Frederick C. Fairbanks ( <i>Pres.</i> )
			Stephen Noland ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star (Indianapolis) . . . . .	119,962	Independent Republican.	John C. Shaffer ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
<b>IOWA</b>			
Register ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	148,286	Republican.	John Cowles ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Harvey Ingham ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Des Moines)			
<b>KANSAS</b>			
Capital ( <i>m.</i> ) (Topeka) . . . . .	50,107	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Charles H. Sessions ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
Courier-Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	107,622	Democratic.	G. Barry Bingham ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Harrison Robertson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Louisville)			

\* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book*, 1938.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
Times-Picayune ( <i>m.</i> ) . . (New Orleans)	118,707	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson ( <i>Pres.</i> )
<b>MAINE</b>			
News ( <i>m.</i> ) (Bangor) . .	31,000	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>MARYLAND</b>			
Sun ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Baltimore)	146,716 ( <i>m.</i> ) 154,231 ( <i>e.</i> )	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson ( <i>Pres.</i> ) John W. Owens ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
Christian Science Monitor ( <i>e.</i> ) (Boston)	130,137	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	J. Roscoe Drummond, Frank L. Perrin, Paul Deland and Donovan M. Richardson ( <i>Ed. Bd.</i> )
Globe ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) . . (Boston)	139,708 ( <i>m.</i> ) 138,080 ( <i>e.</i> )	Democratic.	W. O. Taylor ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) (Boston)	129,814	Republican.	R. B. Choate ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Post ( <i>m.</i> ) (Boston)	362,644	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier ( <i>Ed. and Pub.</i> )
Transcript ( <i>e.</i> ) (Boston)	29,423	Independent Republican.	Lincoln O'Brien ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Republican ( <i>m.</i> ) . . (Springfield)	15,256	Independent.	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
Free Press ( <i>m.</i> ) (Detroit)	275,607	Independent.	E. D. Stair ( <i>Pres.</i> )
News ( <i>e.</i> ) (Detroit)	321,336	Independent.	William E. Scripps ( <i>Pres.</i> ) W. S. Gilmore ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
Journal ( <i>e.</i> ) (Minneapolis)	132,291	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Pioneer Press ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (St. Paul)	175,054	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Kansas City)	308,239	Independent.	H. J. Haskell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Globe Democrat ( <i>m.</i> ) (St. Louis)	213,705	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Post Dispatch ( <i>e.</i> ) (St. Louis)	221,280	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
World-Herald ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Omaha)	191,622	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly ( <i>Pub.</i> ) H. E. Newbranch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
News ( <i>e.</i> ) (Newark)	141,231	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
Herald Tribune ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	351,630	Republican.	Ogden Reid ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal of Commerce ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	19,602	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Post ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (New York City)	283,489	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	Robert W. Acton ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) J. David Stern ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Sun ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (New York City)	300,417	Republican.	Harry T. Saylor ( <i>Ed.</i> ) William T. Dewart ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Times ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (New York City)	515,343	Independent Democratic.	Frank M. O'Brien ( <i>Ed.</i> ) A. H. Sulzberger ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Charles Merz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wall Street Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	33,247	Financial.	W. H. Grimes ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
World-Telegram ( <i>e.</i> ) (New York City)	406,222	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 193) Roy W. Howard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
Observer ( <i>m.</i> ) (Charlotte)	71,110	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
News & Observer ( <i>m.</i> ) (Raleigh)	55,536	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels ( <i>Pub.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>OHIO</b>			
Enquirer ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Cincinnati)	123,394	Independent.	W. F. Wiley ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Plain Dealer ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Cleveland)	216,591	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Press ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Cleveland)	215,510	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) A. T. Burch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
Tribune ( <i>e.</i> ) (Tulsa) . . . . .	54,972	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones ( <i>Pres.</i> )
World ( <i>m.</i> ) (Tulsa) . . . . .	68,474	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>OREGON</b>			
Oregonian ( <i>m.</i> ) (Portland)	114,423	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Bulletin ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Philadelphia)	512,321	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Public Ledger ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Philadelphia)	205,603	Independent.	Curtis-Martin Newspapers ( <i>Props.</i> ) John C. Martin ( <i>Pub.</i> ) C. M. Morrison ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Press ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Pittsburgh)	203,506	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leech ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) (Providence)	45,023	Independent.	Sevellon Brown ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Commercial Appeal ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Memphis)	126,554	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) John H. Sorrells ( <i>Pres.</i> )
<b>TEXAS</b>			
News ( <i>m.</i> ) (Dallas) . . . . .	101,575	Independent Democratic.	J. J. Taylor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>UTAH</b>			
Tribune ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Salt Lake City)	59,034	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
News Leader ( <i>e.</i> ) (Rich- mond)	86,502	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Douglas S. Freeman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Post Intelligencer ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . . (Seattle)	103,360	Republican.	Hearst newspaper. (See Note below) John Boettiger ( <i>Pub.</i> ) C. B. Blethen ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Times ( <i>e.</i> ) (Seattle) . . . . .	103,102	Independent.	
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Journal ( <i>e.</i> ) (Milwaukee) . . . . .	203,439	Independent.	Marvin H. Creager ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Evening Post ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Milwaukee)	49,903	Socialist-Labor.	Paul Holmes ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers . . . . .	Independent; composed of 19 papers in 15 cities.	William R. Hearst ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Scripps-Howard newspapers . . . . .	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 23 cities.	Robert P. Scripps ( <i>Controlling Shareholder</i> ) William W. Hawkins ( <i>Chairman of Board</i> ) G. B. Parker ( <i>Ed.</i> )

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1938*.

## DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Al Hoda (New York City) . . .	4,200	Arabic	N. A. Mokarzel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Panvor (New York City) . . .	4,000	Armenian	K. Keoseian ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Young China (San Francisco, Cal.)	9,012	Chinese	Sam Wong ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svijet (New York City) . . .	4,796	Croatian	Niko Grsković ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svornost (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	50,888	Czech	R. J. Psenka ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tyonies (Superior, Wis.) . . .	12,490	Finnish	Richard Pesola ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Independent (Fall River, Mass.)	4,047	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Staats-Herold (New York City) . .	52,495	German	Joseph E. Ridder ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Atlantis (New York City) . . .	14,383	Greek	V. Constantinides ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Szabadsag (Cleveland, Ohio) . . .	40,635	Hungarian	Paul J. Petheo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Progresso Italo-Americano . . .	101,353	Italian	Italo Carlo Falbo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(New York City)			
New World-Sun Daily . . .	9,501	Japanese	T. Abe ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(San Francisco, Cal.)			
Jewish Forward (New York City)	127,322	Jewish	Abraham Cahan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	34,420	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dziennik Zjednoczenia . . .	25,986	Polish	Franck S. Barc ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Chicago, Ill.)			
Diario de Noticias . . .	10,150	Portuguese	Jayme Lopes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(New Bedford, Mass.)			
Russky Golos (New York City) . .	23,215	Russian	Editorial Board
American Srbobran . . .	15,183	Serbian	Branko Dajcicich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Pittsburgh, Pa.)			
L'Udovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.) . .	26,550	Slovak	Pavel Hodos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Prosveta (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	11,179	Slovenian	John Molek ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa (New York City) . . .	13,328	Spanish	Jose Camprubi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ukrainian Daily News . . .	14,500	Ukrainian	Michael Tkach ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(New York City)			

## WEEKLIES, SEMI-WEEKLIES, ETC.

Hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	60,170	Czech	Josef Neuzil ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Naroden Glas . . .	12,860	Bulgarian	V. Grammaticov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Granite City, Ill.)			
Jugoslavinski Glasnik . . .	25,000	Croatian	Joseph Chesarek ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Chicago, Ill.)			
Den Danske Pioneer . . .	17,923	Danish	C. P. Christensen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Omaha, Neb.)			
Uus Ilm (New York City) . . .	10,000	Estonian	A. Kobel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti . . .	13,225	Finnish	Henri Koski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Superior, Wis.)			
Le Courrier des Etats-Unis . . .	14,700	French	William M. Hewitt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(New York City)			
Amerika Herold und Lincoln Freie	85,056	German	H. E. Fritsch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Presse (Winona, Minn.)			
Greek Star (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	10,000	Greek	P. S. Lambros ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Verhovayak Lapja . . .	41,168	Hungarian	John Bencze and } ( <i>Eds.</i> )
(Pittsburgh, Pa.)			Coloman Revesz
L'Italia (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	30,539	Italian	Oscar Durante ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jap-American (New York City) . .	10,000	Japanese	Y. E. Muraoka ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jewish Voice (New York City) . .	18,600	Jewish	B. Epstein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Keleivis (Boston, Mass.) . . .	15,250	Lithuanian	Stanley Michaelson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Decorah Posten (Decorah, Iowa) . .	32,893	Norwegian	Kr. Prestgard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zgoda (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	140,460	Polish	K. Piatkiewicz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal Portugues (Oakland, Cal.)	10,800	Portuguese	Pedro L. C. Silveira ( <i>Ed.</i> )
America (Cleveland, Ohio) . . .	14,750	Roumanian	J. N. Barbu ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Amerikansky Russky Viestnik . .	71,024	Russian	Michael Roman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Homestead, Pa.)			

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Jednota (Middletown, Pa.) . . .	43,500	Slovak	Joseph Husek ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Glasilo K. S. K. Jednote . . . (Cleveland, Ohio)	18,000	Slovenian	Ivan Zupan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Heraldo Dominical . . . (Tampa, Fla.)	9,000	Spanish	J. G. Gonzalez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svenska Amerikanaren Tribunen (Chicago, Ill.)	57,606	Swedish	F. Malmquist ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Narodna Wola (Scranton, Pa.) . .	12,087	Ukrainian	Yaroslav Chyz ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press . . . . .	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters-Havas-D.N.B. group.	Frank B. Noyes ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Kent Cooper ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
United Press . . . . .	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie ( <i>Pres.</i> )
International News Service and Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly ( <i>Pres.</i> ) S. Berkson ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire . . . . . (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Helen Troy Bender ( <i>Ed. and Mgr.</i> )
Chronicle . . . . . (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Roy Anderson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Advertiser . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston ( <i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i> ) Raymond S. Coll ( <i>Ed.</i> ) K. F. Makino ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Hawaii Hochi . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Nippu Jiji . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	J. R. Farrington ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Riley H. Allen ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Mrs. Virginia B. Hill ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star-Bulletin . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	
Tribune Herald . . . . . (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	
Dia . . . . . (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Correspondencia . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Francisco M. Zeno ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Democracia . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Imparcial . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Antonio Ayuso ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Mundo . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Puerto Rico Ilustrado . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Puerto Rico Sun . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (bi-monthly)	Independent; in English.	Carl Carreras ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Panama . . . . . (Panama City, Panama)	Independent; in Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review . (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (Eds.)
American Historical Review . (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Robert L. Schuyler (Mg. Ed.)
American Journal of International Law (q.) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (Ed.)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) . . . (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (Mg. Ed.)
Annalist (w.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (Ed.)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science . . . . . (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (Ed.)
Atlantic Monthly (m.) . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward Weeks (Ed.)
Barron's (w.) . . . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate (Pres.)
Business Week (w.) . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Ralph B. Smith (Ed.)
Commerce Reports (w.) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (Pub.)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (w.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (Ch. and Ed.)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (Pub.)
Foreign Affairs (q.) . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (Ed.)
Fortune (m.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board.
Geographical Review (q.) . . (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (Ed.)
Harper's (m.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Literary, political and economic.	Lee F. Hartman (Ed.)
Journal of Modern History (q.) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (Ed.)
Nation (w.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; Left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey (Pub. and Ed.)
Nation's Business (m.) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (Ed.)
New Republic (w.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; Left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (Eds.)
Newsweek (w.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Weekly news organ.	Raymond Moley (Contrib. Ed.)
North American Review (q.) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	Joseph Hilton Smyth (Ed.)
Pacific Affairs (q.) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Owen Lattimore (Ed.)
Political Science Quarterly . (New York, N. Y.)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (Mg. Ed.)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (Mg. Ed.)
Saturday Evening Post (w.) . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (Prop.) Wesley Winans Stout (Ed.)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Survey of Current Business . ( <i>m.</i> ) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic develop- ments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Time ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . . . (New York, N. Y.)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce ( <i>Ed.</i> )
United States News ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of gov- ernment and state activity.	David Lawrence ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Virginia Quarterly Review . . (University, Va.)	Political, literary and eco- nomic.	University of Virginia ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Yale Review ( <i>q.</i> ) . . . . . (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and eco- nomic.	Wilbur Cross ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo  
Area: 72,153 square miles  
Population: 2,093,331 (1937 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL ALFREDO BALDOMIR (Colorado)

Elected on June 19, 1938, for four-year term

## *Cabinet*

Nine members — six of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco

## PARLIAMENT

### SENATE

*Election of March 27, 1938*

*President:* DR. JOSÉ ESPALTER

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado . . . . .	15
Blanco (Herreristas) . . . . .	15
—	—
Total . . . . .	30

### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

*Election of March 27, 1938*

*President:* JULIO C. CANESSA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado . . . . .	64
Blanco (Herreristas) . . . . .	29
Socialist Party . . . . .	3
Catholic . . . . .	2
Communist . . . . .	1
—	—
Total . . . . .	99

*Note:* The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 129 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado Parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and were proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.



When the new constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco Parties agreed that President Terra and Dr. Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four-year term as from May 18, 1934.

In the elections which took place on March 27, 1938, the Colorado Terristas presented two candidates for president: General Alfredo Baldomir and Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo. The Riverista faction of the Colorado Party decided to merge with the Colorado Terristas and to support the candidacy of General Baldomir for President and that of Dr. César Charlone for Vice President, this ticket being victorious at the polls. On September 8, 1938 the General Assembly elected Dr. Juan Aguirre y González (member of the Supreme Court), Second Vice President of the Republic.

**COLORADO PARTY:** The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

*Leaders:* Dr. Gabriel Terra (former President of the Republic), General Alfredo Baldomir (President of the Republic), Dr. César Charlone (Vice President of the Republic and Minister of Finance), Dr. Pedro Manini Ríos (Riverista group, now merged with the main Colorado party), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. José Espalter (Radical faction, President of the Senate), Dr. César G. Gutierrez (former Riverista, formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health, presidential candidate for 1938 elections on one of the Terrista tickets), Dr. Augusto César Bado (member of the Blanco Acevedo group, formerly Minister of the Interior). *Dissident Colorado Leaders* (Batllista faction): César Batlle Pacheco, Dr. Edmundo Castillo and Tomás Berreta.

**BLANCO PARTY:** The Blanco Party is divided into two sections, the Herreistas (followers of Senator Herrera) who coöperated with the Terra Government, and the Independent Blancos, who opposed the constitutional reform, and they, with the Colorado-Batllistas, now form the principal opposition to the present Government. The Blanco-Herreistas have consistently advocated more extensive powers for the President of the Republic, which were obtained by the Constitution of 1934.

*Leaders:* Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (Senator), Juan José de Arteaga (Herreista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and present Minister of Public Works), Dr. Abalcázar García (Minister of Public Instruction and Social Welfare). *Dissident Blanco Leaders* (Independents): Dr. Juan Andrés Ramírez, Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta, Dr. Leonel Aguirre.

*Other Party Leaders:* Dr. Joaquin Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party) and Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party). Dr. Regules and Dr. Frugoni are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Publico . . . . .	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Thomas G. Brena ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Dia . . . . .	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario (evening) . . . . .	Colorado-Riverista.	Vicente F. Costa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Diario Oficial . . . . .	Official Gazette.	Govt. Printing Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
La Mañana . . . . .	Colorado-Riverista.	H. Pérez Olave ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Plata (evening) . . . . .	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Pais . . . . .	Blanco Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
El Pueblo . . . . .	Colorado-Terrista.	Dr. J. A. Buero and Dr. Raúl Jude ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
Tribuna Popular . . . . .	Blanco-Herrerista.	Hugo Ricaldoni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Sun . . . . .	English; non-partisan.	Dr. Héctor Lapido ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly) . . . . .	Political and current events.	George Mayer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Boletín Del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly) . . . . .	Commercial and statistical.	Orestes Baroffio ( <i>Dir.</i> )
		Contaduría General de la Nación ( <i>Pub.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino, ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Associated Press . . . . .	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria ( <i>Dir.</i> )
United Press . . . . .	Independent.	Martin Berruti ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 1,025 (1932 census)

## *Ruler*

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Born in 1857; elected Pope (261st) February 6, 1922

Crowned, February 12, 1922

## *Secretary of State*

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

## THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationality at present is: Italian 35, French 6, American 3, Spanish 3, German 3, Polish 2, Czechoslovakian 2, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese and Syrian 1 each. There are 6 vacancies.

## THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 40 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

## GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General, a General Council of Government (Count Franco Ratti, President of the Council), and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily) . . . . .	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly) . . . . .	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)		
Annuario Pontificio (annual) . . . . .	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

#

# YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Belgrade (Beograd)  
Area: 95,558 square miles  
Population: 15,173,608 (1937 estimate)

## *Ruler*

### KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR. RADENKO STANKOVICH	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVIĆ	3rd Regent

SENATOR J. BANJANIN	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 2nd Regent
	Alternate 3rd Regent

## *Cabinet*

Yugoslav Radical Union (Ten Serbs, two Croats, two Moslems, two Slovenes) Appointed December 18, 1938

## *Premier*

DR. MILAN STOYADINOVICH (Yugoslav Radical Union)

## PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavnishtvo)

### UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

*Election of December, 1938; six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.*

*President:* DR. ZELIMIR MAŽURANIC

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Working Club (Govt.) . . . . .	55
Yugoslav National Party Club . . . . .	30
Independent . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	92

### LOWER CHAMBER (Skupshтина)

*Election of December, 1938; four-year term.*

*President:* DR. ANTON KOROŠEC

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Yugoslav Radical Union . . . . .	304
United Opposition . . . . .	67
Total . . . . .	371

*Note:* Of the Senators, 46 are appointed by the Crown and 46 are elected.

*Note:* Of the Deputies, 47 Croats elected in 1938 do not participate in Parliament.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, tribal or religious divisions.

**YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION:** Founded in 1935 through the fusion of the Serbian Radical, the Bosnian Moslem, and the Slovene Clerical Parties. It stands for a strong central government, a representative Parliament and larger provincial (or Banat) autonomy.

*Leaders:* Milan Stoyadinovich (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, former leader of Serbian Radical Party), Dr. Mehmed Spaho (Minister of Communications, former leader of Moslem Party) and Dr. Anton Korošec (formerly Minister of the Interior, former leader of Slovene Clerical Party).

**YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY:** Formed in 1931 by Gen. Pera Zhivkovich (formerly Minister of War), and composed of members of old conservative parties. Its watchword is "National Unity," and it stands for a strong government and limited provincial autonomy.

*Leader:* General Pera Zhivkovich.

**YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY:** Founded in 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies; sometimes called a Fascist party (the Yugoslav Blue Shirts).

*Leaders:* S. Hodjera and J. Lukich.

## Unrecognized Parties

**THE UNITED OPPOSITION:** This is not a united party but a loose federation composed of three parties: (1.) the Croatian-Democrat Coalition, composed of the Croatian Peasant Party led by Dr. Vladimir Maček and the much less important Independent Democrat Party led by L. Adam Pribichevich; (2.) the Yugoslav Democrat Party led by Lyubomir Davidovich; (3.) the Agrarian Party, composed of two groups, one led by Dr. Yovan Yovanovich and the other, which is much less important and has a communist trend, by Dr. Dragolyub Yovanovich. In addition there are other factions and small parties, including the Yugoslav Popular Movement ("Zbor") which advocates a complete reorganization based on the corporative system. It is led by D. Lyotich (formerly Minister of Justice).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika . . . . .	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar ( <i>Dir.</i> ) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Pravda (evening) . . . . .	Independent.	Damyan Sokich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Samouprava . . . . .	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich ( <i>Prop.</i> ) M. S. Yovanovich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vreme . . . . .	Semi-official.	D. Stoyadinovich ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Yutro . . . . .	Unionist.	Adolf Ribnikar ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Ljubljana) . . . . .		
Slovenec . . . . .	Supports Dr. Koroshets.	Ivan Rokovec ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Ljubljana) . . . . .		Mr. Terseglav ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dan . . . . .	Independent; Supports Government Party.	L. Atansakovich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Novi-Sad) . . . . .		
Reggeli Ujság . . . . .	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Dezé ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Novi-Sad) . . . . .		
Deutsches Volksblatt . . . . .	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Novi-Sad) . . . . .		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yugoslavski List . . . . . (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	I. Strazhishich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yugoslavski Poshta . . . . . (Sarajevo)	Independent but supports Government Party.	Radenko Grdjich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hrvatski List . . . . . (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavišić ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novo Doba . . . . . (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	V. Brayević ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yadranski Dnevnik . . . . . (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent.	Dr. I. Tartaglia ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Becsmegy Naplo . . . . . (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hunga- rian.	L. Fonyves Lojosh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Primorske Novine . . . . . (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Toni Bonjola ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hrvatski Dnevnik . . . . .	Official organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	August Košutić ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jugoslavenski Lloyd . . . . . (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	Ivan Malinar ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jutarni List. . . . . (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edi- tion, <i>Vecer</i> .	V. Turkalj ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morgenblatt . . . . . (Zagreb)	In German.	V. Censhich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novosti . . . . . (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilović ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Echo de Belgrade . . . . . (weekly)	Semi-official; political, eco- nomic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgoïn ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Privredni Pregled . . . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozomarich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
South Slav Herald . . . . . (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Balkan Herald . . . . . (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Internationale . . . . . des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

Central Press Bureau . . . . .	Official.	Dr. Kosta Lukovich ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Avala . . . . .	Semi-official.	Yovanovich Stoyimirovich ( <i>Dir.</i> )

## OTHER COUNTRIES

### AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 12,000,000 (estimated)

*Form of Government*

Constitutional Monarchy

*Ruler*

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

### DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

*High Commissioner*

CARL J. BURCKHARDT

Appointed February 18, 1937

### LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

*Form of Government*

Constitutional Monarchy

*Ruler*

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

### MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,994 (1,754 Citizens of Monaco)  
(1936 estimate)

*Form of Government*

Constitutional Monarchy

*Ruler*

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

### MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

*Ruler*

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932



## NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

*Form of Government*

Military Oligarchy

*Ruler*

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

*Prime Minister*

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

## SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

*Ruler*

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

## YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

*Ruler*

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN